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THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 578. *August* JULY 3, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—At a General Assembly of the Academicians, held on TUESDAY, the 30th ult., JAMES SANTI, Esq., was elected an ASSOCIATE. JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY of London, Regent's-park.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Fellows of this Society, to receive the Report of the Council and Auditors for 1861, and to Elect the Council and Officers for the ensuing year, will be held on SATURDAY, the 10th day of August next, at the Gardens of the Society, Inner Circle, Regent's-park. The chair to be taken at one o'clock. J. D. C. SOWERBY, Secretary. July 25, 1861.

WEST DARTFORD BOOK-HAWKING SOCIETY, Bromley District, S.P.C.K.—THE SITUATION of HAWKER and AGENT to the above Societies is now VACANT. Candidates to apply, either personally or by letter, post paid, to the Secretary, the Rev. H. C. ADAMS, Bromley College, Kent, S.E. Salary, 10s. per week; 20 per cent. on all sales (except those to members of Parent Society), and part payment of the rent of depot. Average value of the above, 100l. a year.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. The NEXT MEETING will be held at MANCHESTER, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1861, under the Presidency of WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq., LL.D., C.E., F.R.S. The Reception Room will be The Portico, in Mosley-street. Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the author will be present at the meeting, may be addressed to JOHN PHILLIPS, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to R. D. DABSHIRE, Esq., B.A., F.G.S., ALFRED NIELD, Esq., ARTHUR RANSOME, Esq., M.A., and Professor ROSCOE, B.A., Local Secretaries, Manchester. JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer, 6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN will make his 16th ASCENT over the FOUNTAINS on WEDNESDAY next, August 7th, at Five o'clock precisely. To exhibit his wondrous and daring Feats, three enormous masts have been erected on the Terrace, over which has been strained, at a considerably increased elevation, and immediately over the Fountains, the Rope made expressly for this purpose, above Two Thousand Feet in length. The Fountains will be played during the whole period of the performance. During the performance the terrace, flower-beds, lawns, and walks will be roped off, excepting the two broad terrace-walks and the upper slope. The BAND of the COLDSTREAM GUARDS will attend. All other attractions as usual. Admission, One Shilling; but to afford the opportunity for classes of visitors to witness these extraordinary Exhibitions, Reserved Seat Tickets will be issued for the North and South Open Corridors, at Half-a-crown each; and for the Queen's Box, Centre Corridor, or for the Upper Centre Corridor, at Five Shillings each.

THE PRESS.

REPORTER.—WANTED, for a first-class colonial daily newspaper, a PARLIAMENTARY REPORTER of character and experience, who understands general reporting as well. None but really competent men need apply. Apply by letter only to "K. M. L." care of Mr. Street, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

TO LITERARY MEN, EDITORS, &c.—A Gentleman, an accomplished scholar, and a man of extensive general reading, would be glad to OBTAIN LITERARY WORK of any kind, translations, MS. to correct, &c. Address "W. J." 3, Upper Stamford-street, London.

TO PUBLISHERS, EDITORS, &c.—An Experienced Writer for the Press, whose acquaintance among publishers is limited, is now at Leisure several hours daily, and solicits EMPLOYMENT. Communications appointing an interview will be attended to promptly. Please address "M. R. S." News Rooms, 68, Cheapside, E.C.

REPORTER.—A YOUNG MAN, who has been two years on a respectable provincial weekly paper, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. He has a good knowledge of Short-hand, and is conversant with the general routine duties of a newspaper office. A moderate salary would be required, and a country district not objected to. References permitted to last employer, &c. Address "A. B. C." Post-office, Longton, Staffordshire.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A gentleman, of many years' experience in the several departments of the metropolitan press, of some pretensions as a political writer, and who will be disengaged from the rising of Parliament, is desirous of obtaining the MANAGEMENT of a LONDON or PROVINCIAL JOURNAL of Liberal principles, and of contributing the leading articles. The most satisfactory references can be given. Address, pre-paid, to "E. F. G." No. 76, Strand.

TO AUTHORS.—The proprietor of a weekly paper, of influence and respectability, wishes for a LOAN of 250l. for which he would pay a liberal interest, and a weekly sum for contributions. Apply, with real name and address, to "H. C. M." care of Mr. Yorworth, 2, Broad-street-hill, E.C.

A PARTNER, with energy and active business habits, would be admitted into an Irish metropolitan newspaper, of old standing. The proprietor being too much occupied with the editorial department, requires assistance in the commercial management. As capital is not needed, a small investment for a proportionate share only would be required. Address "W." Press, care of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, London.

A GENTLEMAN, aged 29, who speaks French and German (both acquired on the Continent), wishes for an ENGAGEMENT either in a MERCANTILE HOUSE or otherwise. Has no objection to going abroad. References given. Address "P." Ellesmere, Shropshire.

THE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN daily until the end of August, from 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Sec.

LAZARUS, COME FORTH! By DOWLING. This Work, pronounced by the first critics to be the finest Scripture Picture of the age, is now on VIEW at BETJEMANN'S, 28, Oxford-street, W. Admission 6d.; Friday and Saturday 1s.

MAY DAY in the TIME of ELIZABETH. An India Proof before Letters of this valuable Plate for SALE. Apply (if by letter, addressed "C. D.") at 9A, King-street, Camden-town.

CROMWELL REFUSING the CROWN of ENGLAND offered by Parliament, A.D. 1657, containing upwards of 30 authentic Portraits, nearly life size, painted by Maguire, the property of Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P.—Messrs. J. and R. JENNINGS beg to announce that this fine PICTURE is now on VIEW at their Gallery, 62, Cheapside, E.C., from 10 to 5 daily. Admission by invitation or address card.

TO CONNOISSEURS.—For SALE, a large allegorical PICTURE, by Thornhill, about 17 ft. by 14 ft., and a Pair of Ditto, on side walls of staircase, by same, about 9 ft square. To be seen at the house, in Soho-square, for which they were painted, and in which they are now fixed. Apply to Mr. C. RUTTERY, 17, Soho-square.

FINE ARTS.—John Wainwright.—THREE fine SPECIMENS by this admired artist for SALE—the Garden Lawn, Bit from the Old Bank, and a Group of Camellias, exhibited pictures, the property of a gentleman. Also a Magnificent Screen, embellished with 1500 beautiful coloured prints, &c., for Sale at one-third its value. On view at MCCLARY'S, 32, St. James's-street, Piccadilly.

SALOON for ARTS and ANTIQUITIES. A rich Collection of Antiquities, Old and Modern Paintings, Water-Colour Drawings, Engravings, Sculptures, and Sculptures, Armour, Carved Frames, Gems, &c. &c. is OPEN at Briener-street, 40, Munich. HERR SPENGLER, Proprietor. Commissions for purchase at public sales will be conscientiously executed. The proprietor is permitted to refer to the CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, as voucher for his respectability.

Now ready, price 5s.; 1 by post, on roller, 5s. 4d.
MAGNA CHARTA, EMBLAZONED in GOLD and COLOURS, an exact Fac-simile of the Original Document (A.D. 1215) preserved in the British Museum, printed on fine plate-paper, nearly 3 feet long by 2 feet wide, with the Arms and Seals of the Barons ELABORATELY EMBLAZONED in GOLD and COLOURS, Copied by express permission.
London: JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, Piccadilly, W.

LIVERPOOL SOCIETY of FINE ARTS. President. The Right Hon. the EARL of SEFTON, Lord Lieutenant, &c. The recipients of the special circular D 1 are respectfully informed their Works intended for the forthcoming Exhibition should be delivered to the several Agents on or before the 10th of August next, not later. The Works in Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture of other contributors must be delivered, free of cost, not later than the 17th of August, addressed "per Pickford and Co." to the Queen's Hall, Bold-street, Liverpool. Important alterations are being made in the Exhibition Gallery, through which the light will be greatly improved, and the space in the "line" increased.
Agents.
London.—Mr. James Bourlet, 10, Foley-street, W.
Edinburgh.—Mr. Daniel Bruce, Greenside-place.
Dublin.—Mr. A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street.
Bristol.—Mr. John Frost, Clare-street.
Secretary's Office, 24, North John-street, Liverpool, July 18. By order.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Miscellaneous Books.—Five Days' Sale.
MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, on MONDAY, August 5, and four following days, a Miscellaneous COLLECTION of BOOKS, in the various classes of Literature, English and Foreign. Theology, Works of Early Church writers.—Topography.—Books of Prints.—Botany and Natural History.—and General Literature, some of which are in extra bindings—one of the most complete sets of the Newcastle Tracts ever offered for sale—numerous Works with Illustrations by T. and J. Bewick—Manuscripts, Kean Correspondence, &c.
Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Music and Musical Instruments.
MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION at their House, 47, Leicester-square, in AUGUST, a Large COLLECTION of MUSIC, Vocal and Instrumental, including the Library of an Amateur, removed from Yorkshire—Musical Instruments of various kinds—Pianofortes—Violins—Violoncellos, &c.
* Consignments for this Sale can be received during the ensuing week.

AN ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP in a Public Institution, is DESIRED by an M.A. of Cambridge. He is 27 years of age, possesses a good knowledge of mathematics and classics, and is thoroughly conversant with English literature. Remuneration a secondary consideration. Can give very high references. Address "B. B." (No. 578), 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

WANTED.—A Gentleman, unmarried, aged 35, highly respectable, superiorly educated, active, orderly, and temperate, and an efficient Book-keeper, Accountant, and Correspondent, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT, either in town or country, as SECRETARY, Manager, Confidential Assistant, or Clerk, or in any other capacity where ability, regularity, and integrity would be required. A good Short-hand Writer. Salary of secondary consideration. Most satisfactory testimonials, with security to any amount. Address Mr. CAMERON, General Post-office, Edinburgh.

MUSIC.

MR. WILBYE COOPER begs to inform his friends that, during his absence in Italy, all letters and engagements for the autumn, sent to 24, Victoria-terrace, Westbourne-grove, W., will receive immediate attention. Hotel Feder, Turin, July 25.

Mlle. PAREPA, Miss Corelli, Messrs. Montem Smith, Allan Irving, and J. L. Hutton will make a TOUR through the United Kingdom in November and December. Letters respecting Oratorios and Concerts to be addressed Mr. ALLAN IRVING, No. 8, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, W.

HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in the Cathedral and Shire Hall September 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th.—Mlle. Tietjens, Mme. Weiss, and Miss Louisa Pyne, Mme. Salnton-Dolby, Miss Susan Pyne, Sig. Giuglini, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Weiss. Programmes may be obtained of the conductor, G. TOWNSHEND SMITH, Hereford.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the Funds of the General Hospital, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of August. Principal Vocalists: Mlle. Tietjens, Mme. Rudersdorf, Mme. Lemmens-Sherington, Mlle. Adeline Patti, Mme. Salnton-Dolby, and Miss Palmer; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, Sig. Giuglini, Mr. Santley, and Sig. Belletti. Organist, Mr. Stimpson. Conductor, Mr. Costa.

Outline of the Performances.
Tuesday Morning.—"Elijah"—Mendelssohn.
Wednesday Morning.—"Samson"—Handel.
Thursday Morning.—"Messiah"—Handel.
Friday Morning.—Grand Service in D.—Beethoven; "Israel in Egypt"—Handel.
Tuesday Evening.—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Overture. "Siege of Corinth"—Rossini; Grand Finale, "Lorelei"—Mendelssohn; Overture, "Der Freyschütz"—Weber; Selections from Operas, &c.
Wednesday Evening.—"The Creation"—Haydn.
Thursday Evening.—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Overture and Music to Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream"—Mendelssohn; Overture, "Guillaume Tell"—Rossini; Selections from Operas, &c.; Overture, "Masaniello"—Auber.
Friday Evening.—"Judas Maccabeus"—Handel.
Parties requiring detailed programmes of the performances may have them forwarded by post, or may obtain them on or after the 20th July (with any other information desired), on application to Mr. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary to the Committee, 34, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.
J. O. MASON, Chairman.

W. H. CALLCOTT'S SHORT SACRED AIRS, arranged for piano and fingered. 12 numbers, each 1s. No. 1. The Epitaph. 2. Miriam's Song. 3. The Shepherd's Flock. 4. The Mourning of Joy. 5. The Prayer in Moses. 6. The Song of Praise. 7. The Mourner's Tears. 8. The White Robes. 9. The Messengers of Peace. 10. The Captive's Harp. 11. The Rose of Sharon. 12. Jubilate Deo. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

MUSIC.—A GREEN CATALOGUE (intended for professors, teachers, heads of schools, &c.), containing upwards of 2000 pianoforte and vocal works, including numerous copyrights, furnished gratis and post free. Applicants are requested to write for "The Green Catalogue," and to enclose their professional cards. Address ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W., publishers to the Queen and to the Emperor Napoleon III.

MESSRS. ROBERT COCKS and Co. REPAIR all descriptions of PIANOFORTES on moderate terms and with despatch. 6, New Burlington-street.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

TO STATIONERS, &c.—A respectable youth, 16 years old, and well recommended, would be glad to obtain a SITUATION (retail) as above. With a prospect of improvement, would be willing to give first six months. Address 2, Eliza Cottages, Park-road, North Bow.

TO LIBRARIANS and MUSICSELLERS. A respectable genteel youth wishes to TAKE CHARGE of a SHOP. Age 22. Good arithmetician, writer, &c. Or any respectable situation. Trustworthy. Highest testimonials. Address "R. H.," 63, Kennington-lane, near Kennington-cross.

TO MASTER PRINTERS.—WANTED, by a compositor, a SITUATION in a news or jobbing office. Presswork if required. Country preferred. "R. B.," 15, Canal-terrace, St. Peter's-street, Islington.

TO MASTER PRINTERS.—An experienced workman, thoroughly acquainted with his business, wishes to meet with a permanent ENGAGEMENT in the country. Can undertake management, reading, and is expert at making up. Address W. COOPER, 37, King-street, Northampton-square, Clerkenwell.

TO BOOKSELLERS and LIBRARIANS. A BUSINESS, established 15 years, in a leading thoroughfare near the sea, at Brighton, may be now TRANSFERRED to a suitable person. Elegant shop and nine rooms. Rent made by letting. Terms house and shop fixtures 100l. The well-selected stock must be taken at cost price, and will amount to about 300l. HEXHAM, Post-office, Brighton.

INVESTMENT of SAVINGS and CAPITAL.—THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY. Share Department, five per cent. per annum; Deposit Department, four per cent. ditto. The Interest Warrants issued half-yearly, and withdrawals at fixed periods, according to the amounts, large or small. No partnership liability, and the taking of loss is entirely optional. Prospectuses sent free of charge. CHARLES LEWIS GRUENSTEIN, Secretary. Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London. W.C.



THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

FRENCH MASTER. Wanted, three or four evenings a week, and possibly one or two afternoons, according to number of pupils, two miles from the Marble Arch. German or any other branches of education on recommendation. Applicants to state terms per month. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4116, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT MASTER in a private school, near London, to take French conversationally, drawing, writing, and the ordinary English subjects. A liberal salary will be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4118, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a small school in Worcestershire. Must be a good classic and mathematician. Salary 90s. a year (monthly), with board and lodging. Required by August 15. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4120, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a boarding school in Cheshire. Must be competent to teach mechanical drawing, land-surveying, and the usual routine of a superior commercial school. Salary 40s. with board, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4122, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a boarding school, near London. Must be a sound disciplinarian, possessed of experience, and able to impart a classical education, with thorough English, algebra, Euclid, and French. Salary 60s. the first year. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4124, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a Dorset grammar-school, to take the younger classes in Latin and Greek and the usual English subjects; also to assist in teaching writing and arithmetic. Salary 60s., with board and lodging. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4126, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a Warwickshire private school. Required, a young man capable of teaching Latin, French, and the rudiments of Greek to boys under 13 years of age, and willing to assist generally in school and playground duties. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4128, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR TEACHER in a commercial school in the country. Wanted, a respectable young man, who can write well, and good arithmetician; one who has a knowledge of French and music preferred. Salary 6s. the first half-year, with board, residence, and laundress. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4130, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNNESS in a ladies' school in Scotland, to teach German, French, drawing, music, and the English branches. She would have assistance in all but German, drawing, and needlework. Salary moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4132, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNNESS in a clergyman's family, to take charge of and educate three young ladies, ages 10 to 16. She must be thoroughly competent to teach French and music, and a preference would be given to one who is clever with her needle. A comfortable home and small salary offered. No letters will be answered that do not state the amount of salary required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4134, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNNESS in a Lincolnshire farmhouse to instruct three children from 4 to 7 years of age in a sound English education with music. Applicants to state age and salary required, and to give reference to her last situation. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4136, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNNESS in a farmhouse. Required a young lady to instruct in English only, and to take the charge of three children, the eldest of which is 9; must be willing to make herself generally useful. Applicants to state age, salary, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4138, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNNESS in a family. Required a young lady to instruct and take the entire charge of four children, and to make herself generally useful. Applicants to state salary required, &c. Locality, Lincolnshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4140, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNNESS in a clergyman's family, 20 miles from London. Required an experienced lady, whose age is not less than 30, to instruct four children (the eldest 14 years of age) in English, good drawing, and singing. Must be a member of the Church of England, and capable of leading the village choir. Applicants to state age, experience in training, and give references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4142, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNNESS. Wanted a lady of decided piety and well-informed mind. Good French and music indispensable. Applicants to state age, salary required, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4144, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH FINISHING GOVERNNESS. Required in a family a really accomplished lady to finish the education of young ladies in English, French, German, piano, singing, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4146, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH TEACHER in a well-established boarding and day school in the country. Wanted immediately a lady of considerable experience, and not under 30 years of age. Testimonials must be of the highest order. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4148, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH TEACHER in a small select school. Required a French Protestant lady to teach her own language. A comfortable home is offered and a salary of 20s. with laundry expenses. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4150, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH TEACHER in a small finishing school. Required a Parisian of ladylike manners, and who can thoroughly instruct in her own language, grammatically and conversationally. A lady who does not speak English preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4152, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT TEACHER in a ladies' boarding and day school in Lincolnshire. Requirements, English, drawing, dancing, and assistance in music. Must be a member of the Church of England. Salary 20s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4154, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR GOVERNNESS in a ladies' school, in Staffordshire. Required a young lady capable of teaching, English, music, French, and dancing. The duties are light, and masters attend for the elder pupils. Salary 20s., with board, residence, laundress, and travelling expenses. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4156, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ARTICLED PUPIL. Wanted in a well-established ladies' school in Yorkshire. She must well understand music and arithmetic. To one seeking further improvement and a comfortable home this situation offers many advantages. A young lady wishing to remain two or three years can be received on payment of a moderate premium. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4158, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNNESS in a Wiltshire family. She will be required to instruct three young children in French, music, &c., besides taking the entire charge of their wardrobe. Applicants to state salary required, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4160, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SUPERIOR NURSERY GOVERNNESS in a tradesman's family. Requirements, English, French, good music, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4162, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

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Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR or SCHOOL ASSISTANT. by a gentleman of very considerable experience in tuition, and thoroughly competent to undertake Greek, Latin, French (acquired in France), English, junior mathematics, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, composition, and elocution. Possesses also some knowledge of German and drawing. Age 34. Salary 50s. with board and residence. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8293, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of Italian, French, and Spanish, by a late Professor at the Royal College of St. Alessandria in Milan, and formerly tutor to the sons of an English nobleman. He holds a diploma from the University of Genoa. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8295, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family, or **MASTER** in a school, by a member of the University of Oxford. The usual classics and mathematics taught, also logic and French. Age 24. Good testimonials. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8297, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a gentleman's family or first-class school, by a gentleman who possesses a perfect knowledge of French and German, and is also a brilliant pianist. He is a native of Germany, a Protestant, and 30 years of age; speaks English fluently, and has had considerable experience in tuition. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8299, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING TUTOR, to teach French, by a Parisian gentleman of literary tastes and acquirements, and of great experience in tuition both in France and in England. References kindly permitted by persons of high standing, members of Parliament, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8301, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING TUTOR, to teach French, by a Parisian gentleman of literary tastes and acquirements, and of great experience in tuition both in France and in England. Terms, for two lessons a week, 5s. per quarter. He visits Belgravia, Brompton, Kensington, and also on the north side of Hyde-park. References kindly permitted by persons of high standing, members of Parliament, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8303, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING TUTOR, by a married gentleman, formerly of the University of Oxford, and whose time is now partly engaged as visiting tutor in a school near London. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8305, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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TO VOLUME XXII. of the CRITIC is NOW READY,
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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ALTHOUGH THE CHORUS OF DETRACTION which assailed M. DU CHAILLU has all but died away, and its principal conductors have either retired or been driven from the field, a few minor carpers still hover about the skirts of the fray, apparently hoping that chance may bestow upon them some rags of notoriety. Mr. MALONE, who (to borrow the happy phrase of a contemporary) incurred "the wild justice of expectation" by insulting a warm-tempered man and abusing a book without having read it, has probably got more of the envied commodity than he cared for; whether those who emulate him in casting insolent aspersions and groundless charges against a brave, intelligent, and energetic man will be as fortunate as he, remains to be seen.

Apparently stimulated by an article on M. DU CHAILLU's book in the *Edinburgh Review*—an article which trimmed about the question very widely, and which betrayed an evident intention of keeping on the safe side, which way soever the contest might ensue—a writer in a publication called *The Register* coolly asserts that "the reputation of M. DU CHAILLU has passed its culminating point, and seems destined to experience a fall no less rapid than its rise." The best reply to this is, that Mr. MURRAY, having now all but exhausted two very large editions already issued of M. DU CHAILLU's book, is preparing to print a third; that from M. DU CHAILLU's valuable collection of skins (once pronounced by his detractors to be a heap of rubbish) has been purchased by the British Museum, for some 525*l.*, a selection which is admitted to be the richest addition which the zoological department has ever received; that M. DU CHAILLU still enjoys the full confidence, concurrence, and support of the most eminent working naturalists of the day, including Sir RODERICK MURCHISON and Professor OWEN; and that the last-named great naturalist will openly testify his reliance upon the veracity of M. DU CHAILLU in a paper which will be read at the coming meeting of the British Association, in which the value of M. DU CHAILLU's collections will be appreciated, the additions which he has made to zoological science pointed out, and the whole circumstances of his career and of his dealings with men of science estimated. In addition to this, M. DU CHAILLU will himself contribute a paper to the transactions of the same meeting, which will be read, we believe, by Professor OWEN. Finally, as a practical reply to the insinuation that M. DU CHAILLU has lost all social consideration, and also to that other foolish innuendo that he is afraid to handle a fowling-piece, we have good reason for asserting that he is about to visit Scotland to enjoy the sport of grouse-shooting and the hospitality of some of the first families in that part of the island. So much for the rapidity of M. DU CHAILLU's fall. Nor is this the worst. Growing still more insolent and unscrupulous in invective, the same writer in *The Register* presumes to say that "almost the only journals which have attempted to do for M. DU CHAILLU what he has not felt able to do for himself have been of the class to which the advertisements of a large publishing house like that of JOHN MURRAY would be specially welcome." This is simply vileness vilified. No mind could conceive a charge so base but one capable of being influenced in the manner insinuated. Another charge almost equally abominable and quite as unfounded is brought against M. DU CHAILLU by a correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, who has the audacity to suggest it as probable that "the excursions up the rivers were in connection with the collecting of a nobler animal, for a more ignoble purpose, as hinted at by Mr. LAMONT"—meaning thereby hunting men for slavery. We can only say that if Mr. LAMONT hinted anything of the kind he was guilty of a very unwarrantable calumny, plainly irreconcilable with the facts of M. DU CHAILLU's life; with the knowledge which men had of him at the Gaboon settlements; with the friendship which those missionaries entertained for him whose names he mentions in his book, and with the estimation in which he was held by his fellow countrymen of Boston and Philadelphia. All that we have seen upon the subject from Mr. LAMONT, however, was a letter in which he expressed a general doubt of M. DU CHAILLU's qualifications as a sportsman, based partly upon his maltreatment of Mr. MALONE, and partly upon the fact that his experiences were not borne out by Mr. LAMONT. The latter gentleman did not, however, condescend to explain whether he had paid such a visit to Equatorial Africa as would render his testimony of any value, and as we remember that Mr. LAMONT considered it a sportsmanlike thing to shoot twelve seals when he could only bag three, we must take leave to say that we have quite as good an opinion of M. DU CHAILLU's knowledge of sporting proprieties as of his own.

Since the purchase of the mammals for the British Museum a selection of the birds has also been added to the ornithological department of the national collection. After the very careful examination of all the birds by Professor OWEN and Mr. GEORGE GRAY, the brother of the head of the Zoological Collection, and confessedly the foremost ornithologist in the kingdom, twenty-five distinct species have been selected, all quite new. We subjoin a list of these novelties

as given in the report of Messrs. GRAY and OWEN to the Trustees of the Museum.

Hilia prasina.
Melignotheres exilis.
Muscicapa epulata.
Trichophorus calurus (2 specimens).
" *notatus.*
" *chloronotus.*
" *tricolor* (*chloronotus*).
Numida plumifera.
Phasidus niger.
Francolinus squamulus.
Andropadus virens.
" *curvirostris.*

Atticora nitens.
Muscipida Duchaillii.
Sylvietta virens.
Turdiostris fulvescens.
Peristera puella (2 specimens).
Sigmodon raiventris.
Caprimulgus Fossil.
Chotura Sabinii.
Graculus azureus.
Cuculus —? (young).
Ploceus —?
Cypselus —?

Add to these twenty-four absolutely new species, the three splendid specimens of the gorilla (which, with the small male formerly in the possession of the Museum, make the most perfect series of the animal known); the Kooloo-Kamba; the Nshiego Mbouvé; the Manatee; the curious and novel fish-eating otter (as M. DU CHAILLU thinks) or water-rat (according to Dr. GRAY)—the *Cynogale Velox*; the other curious and interesting mammals; and the few novel reptiles also added to the collection, and the value of M. DU CHAILLU's spoils to the Museum may be remotely estimated.

Those whose avocations may not enable them to visit the zoological galleries of the British Museum may feel interested to know that three fine specimens of the gorilla, all killed by M. DU CHAILLU, are now in the window of the *Field* office, in the Strand, where they have temporarily replaced Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY's splendid bison. These are specimens of a full-grown male, a grown female, and a young female gorilla. These skins are roughly stuffed, and have as yet had none of the care bestowed upon them which has made the King of the Gorillas, at the Museum, a work of taxidermal art. They are, however, undoubtedly very fine specimens, and serve to give an excellent idea of the size and power of this terrible ape. Even in the shrunken state in which he now appears, the large male exhibits proportions of chest, shoulders, and arms far exceeding the bulk of man, and one can easily imagine what a formidable enemy he would be when that skin was filled up with living bone and muscle.

The debate in the House of Commons on the vote for supplying the annual grant for maintaining the British Museum, elicited something more than the average amount of immature schemes and incoherent criticism. Upon the division of the estimate we have little to remark. The sum is not excessive, considering the high importance of the object upon which it is to be expended, and its distribution seems, upon the whole, to be wisely ordered. The increase of official salaries meets with our unqualified approbation. We have consistently advocated it, and shall be glad to hear of a still larger measure of justice being meted out to the active and intelligent officials, who perform their important duties to the public with such zeal and efficiency. The division of the Antiquarian Department is also a change to be applauded; though, as we said before, we see no reason why Mr. NEWTON should have been thrust in over the heads of gentlemen who had worked zealously in that department for years, while he was enjoying himself in a consulship which he had himself sought for; nor is this interference with the fair rule of promotion made any the more tolerable by being the cause of the loss to the Museum of the services of Mr. OLDFIELD, whose labours at the Museum can scarcely be over-rated, and whose unwillingness to be set aside by a piece of political favouritism was not only natural but honest. The remainder of the report was in the main satisfactory. The sum of 1000*l.* for Colonel TAYLOR's MSS. is pronounced by competent judges to be by no means exorbitant. The determination not to light the Museum with gas, in conformity with the late Mr. BRAIDWOOD's report, is, no doubt, a wise one; though we are still of opinion that some modification of it might be made in favour of the public reading-room. Upon the debate which followed we do not propose to enlarge. Mr. GREGORY spoke with knowledge on the subject, and we entirely coincide with his views about the undesirable nature of the proposition to split the collections and remove some of them to Kensington. Without going the length of denouncing Professor OWEN's scheme (which is now in course of full development in the pages of a contemporary) as "foolish, crazy, and extravagant," we should certainly regard any part of the collection that might be transferred to Kensington as shorn of three quarters of its utility. Whatever defects the hostile critic may discover in the Bloomsbury institution exist to a tenfold extent at Kensington. The vast collection which now crams every portion of that wondrous series of barns and tunnels commonly known as "the Boilers"—truly "a rude and undigested heap"—is already so various, so exceedingly encyclopædic in its character that we should be sorry to see any portion of the well-ordered collections of Great Russell-street go to swell them. There is, moreover, abroad among the public a feeling of doubt and suspicion about the exact character of the South Kensington scheme which is not altogether favourable to any further absorption of national property. We know "all about" the British Museum, but we cannot say as much of South Kensington. Moreover, as a mere personal question, we question very much whether the officials of any department of the Museum would like to exchange the rule of Mr. PANIZZI for that of Mr. COLE, or the patronage of the Trustees for that which presides over the destinies of South Kensington.

Of course the debate was not suffered to pass without the usual

outery about "over-crowding" the collections. The fact is there need be no over-crowding for centuries to come; the Museum is simply under-provided with room. Until the space already in the possession of the Museum is adequately occupied there is no need to talk of over-crowding. A short time ago Mr. PANIZZI discovered that the extensive court-yard in the centre of the building might be utilized, and lo! the most splendid and convenient reading-room in the world, and an extension of accommodation for books, which places the library far beyond the expectation of over-crowding for many and many a year to come. When will some one make the same discovery with regard to the immense area in front? And when that is filled, cannot the Museum be extended so as to include the whole plot of land between Great Russell-street and Montagu-place; or, if need be, all the way to Holborn? Even then the area covered by the Museum would not exceed the superficial square measurement of the Louvre, and no one has ever pretended that the collections of the Louvre ought to be dispersed. To conclude, we are clearly of opinion that to lop off any part of the Museum from the parent stem would be to injure the strength of the whole frame. Everything seems in favour of preserving its unity. Its position is central and accessible to the student—who is, after all, the person to be most considered—and its system of management is, for the most part, unobjectionable. Neither proposition will hold good of South Kensington.

We publish the following extract chiefly to show to what an extent the schoolmaster is abroad among us, and how greatly the remission of the paper duty may be expected to aid the general diffusion of literature:

TO TAILORS.—The trade is respectfully informed that on the 1st of October will be published a monthly serial, entitled "The West-end Gazette of Gentlemen's Fashions." Edited by F. Gillham, late Foreman to H. Poole and Co., Saville-row. It will be sustained by contributions from the leading foremen of the West-end, will be strictly practical, illustrated by coloured engravings, and a sheet of diagrams purely English in character, and a paper pattern of some fashionable garment. Published by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and sold by all booksellers. Price 1s. Subscriptions for forwarding should be sent to the Editor, 44, Stanley-street South, Belgravia, by whom also pupils are instructed in sound practical cutting. Coat patterns cut for the trade for twenty-four postage stamps.

The programme is drawn up with such skill, that we must allow that, in this case at least, the same hand can wield the scissors and pen with equal readiness. Professor KINGSLEY has already given us a fascinating sketch of one who was "a tailor and a poet;" and we should not wonder if Mr. ALTON LOCKE, T. and P. were to be found among the contributors to the *West End Gazette*. We recollect, indeed, that he was not a particularly *practical* person; but we see no reason why he should not indite a joyous lyric to the latest new fashion, or a tearful monody to the misfitting of some over-stout customer. It has been said that genius was not necessarily confined to high birth—a statement which may appear to be born out by *inter alia*, the cases of KING SOLOMON and ROBERT BURNS—but in the present levelling age, it is just as well to be on the right side, and, therefore, we feel no compunction in seeing that the Belgravian Editor will only employ "the leading foreman of the West End" as contributors; and that no foreman from any other point of the metropolitan compass, whether he be a "leading" man or not in his profession, will be employed in the "practical" and "purely English,"

columns of our new contemporary. Mr. WRIGLEY and the other despondent paper-makers should take heart. There is no reason why shoemakers, hatmakers, haberdashers, &c., should not severally start their journals; and somebody must supply the paper which shall enable the representatives of these trades to delight and astonish their customers and the world in general with "West End" and "strictly practical" contributions.

In a brief review of "Tannhäuser; or, the Battle of the Bards," which lately appeared in our columns, we noticed the striking resemblance which that poem bore to some of those written by the Laureate, and we quoted some instances which seemed to us to have been taken by the two authors almost in their entirety from Mr. TENNYSON's poems. We did not then know that the aristocratic pseudonym of NEVILLE TEMPLE or EDWARD TREVOR concealed that ever active plagiarist Mr. OWEN MEREDITH *alias* Mr. ROBERT BULWER LYTTON, or we should certainly have spoken more circumspectly about the absence of "servile copying." The diligence of a contemporary (*The Oriental Budget* for the present month) enables us to add several fresh examples to those already given. Our contemporary has occasionally, we think, been somewhat too lynx-eyed in his capacity of detective, but there can be no doubt, that in the following instances Mr. MEREDITH has borrowed something more than the bare idea from Mr. TENNYSON.

*His tears fell in the twilight with the dew,
Soft as the dew that in the twilight fell . . .
Eve's spirit, settling, laid the land to sleep
In SKYET TRANCE.*

Tannhäuser, p. 91.

*Elizabeth, alone with Night
And Silence, and the Ghost of her slain
Youth,
Lay lost among the ruins of that day.*

P. 74.

*Even as a wave that, touching on the shore
To which it travell'd, is shiver'd and
diffused,
Sank.*

P. 77.

*But, hollow as a bell,
That tolls for tempest from a storm-clad
tower,
Rang through the jangling shock of arms
and men
The loud voice of the Landgrave.*

P. 98.

The shaken diamond made a restless light.

P. 55.

*At times,
It drove him forth to wander in the waste
And desert places, there where prayerless
man
Is most within the power of prowling fiends.*

P. 13.

*Her tears fell with the dew at even,
Her tears fell ere the dew were dried . . .
After the flitting of the bats,
With thickest dark did TRANCE the SKY.*

Mariano,

*Alone
Sit brooding in the ruins of a life,
Nightmare of Youth, the spectre of himself.*

Id.

*As when a billow blown against,
Falls back, the voice with which I fenced
A little ceased.*

The Two Voices.

*But Ida with a voice, that like a bell
Toll'd by an earthquake in a trembling
tower
Rang ruined, answered . . .*

Princess.

*So saying, from the carven flower above,
To which it made a restless heart, he took
And gave the diamond.*

Idylls of the King.

*But in him
His mood was often like a fiend, and rose
And drove him into wastes and solitudes
For Agony.*

Id.

Curiously enough Mr. OWEN MEREDITH's colleague in writing or rather collecting "Tannhäuser," is said to be the son of a noble Earl, late British Ambassador at one of the first Continental Courts. This gentleman (the son) wrote a prize poem at Cambridge, in which University critics found a remarkable resemblance to "Lycidas."

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

RELIGION.

Recent Recollections of the Anglo-American Church in the United States. By AN ENGLISH LAYMAN, Five Years' Resident in that Republic. 2 vols. London: Rivingtons. 1861. pp. 620.

WE MUST COMMENCE with awarding the writer of these volumes the praise of having contemplated the United States from an entirely novel point of view to that taken by ordinary travellers. We confess to having often shuddered over the *crambe repetita* which has for years past done such weariful duty in books of American travel; which has informed us for the thousand and first time of the monstrosities of Transatlantic deglutition; the niceties or nastinesses of hotel life; the extent of the crinolines worn by the Saratoga belles; and the intensity of the interest which is ordinarily manifested in the affairs of the British wayfarer from his grandfather or his grandmother down to his ox and his ass and everything that is his. Nor again does the "English Layman" belong to that very small and select band of politicians whose predilection for republicanism is able to withstand the shock of a personal examination of its votaries; and who, through evil report and good, through repudiation and exhortation, and through bragging raised to the ten thousandth power, will not see, or at all events acknowledge, any flaw in their model state. Far different from either class of travellers is the writer before us; and we may add, in one sense, a vast improvement upon them. The fretting, feverish activity of the young republican giant is not to be found in these pages. We are not here prodded into admiration by rows of amazing statistics, nor disquieted by prophetic fears for the conquest of Canada or even Cuba. Instead of hot, bustling, unpleasant streets,

pregnant with evil odours, and debtors full of intentions strictly dishonourable, we are called away into cool, pleasant cloisters, resonant only with the strains of psalms and hymns and spiritual songs; the dulcet, equable voices of well-bred ladies and gentlemen; and even invigorating sound to the British heart—the imported harmony of "God save the Queen." Our "English Layman," in fact, has neither eyes nor ears for ought else than what belongs to the Episcopal Church of America. This is the be-all and end-all of his work; and the heartiness with which he chronicles some petty subscription to an Episcopalian edifice not yet commenced, or the putting up a stained window in one not yet completed, is most edifying. He was the personal friend of the late Washington Irving; but it is not as a writer or a citizen, but as a High Churchman, that he specially delights to contemplate the lamented American author. From Presbyterians, Methodists, *et hoc genus omne*, he turns away with a pensive sigh. Such outsiders are not of his world; and, generally, if he speak of them, it is in pity that they do not all at once become Episcopalians. He sees, as Sydney Smith would have said, through a bishop atmosphere. Prelacy is his Holloway's Ointment, which might cure all social diseases, however much they differ from one another; which might stop the braggart tongue, never weary of threatening war to the knife against unoffending kinsmen, which might persuade the most arrant repudiator of Pennsylvanian, Indianan, or any other kind of Transatlantic bonds, to pay up principal and interest on the spot; which might, in fact, people America with a race of honest, earnest, and cultivated gentlemen. We cannot help breathing a sigh when we think what would become of "an English layman's" peace of mind were Lord Ebury's Prayer-book modifica-

tions ever to come to pass. Even in America, among his Episcopalian friends, he finds causes for "deep regret." From the American Prayer-book the fierce denunciations of the Athanasian Creed have, *inter alia*, been omitted. "There is also an alteration in the Catechism which may appear significant—the expression as to "the body and blood of Christ" being "verily and indeed taken," is changed into "spiritually taken," &c. But neither is it fair to infer from this any doubt or disagreement on the great catholic doctrine of the Real Presence of our Lord in the Holy Eucharist, which doctrine is in their office for that Holy Sacrament, if possible, more distinctly asserted than in *ours*." Another cause of regret to the "Layman" is, that in the American Prayer-book, in the prayer for all conditions of men, the phrase "Universal Church" is substituted for "Catholic Church." The use of the word "Protestant," in the same Prayer-book, is also lamented over by the writer. We shall not further comment on these changes, than to express our strong hope that the odiously fulsome preface, which now disfigures our English Prayer-book, may have passed away in its American brother, with the more desirable things mourned over by the writer of these volumes. The "English Layman" is, as may naturally be supposed, strong upon the Apostolic Succession. He says:

It is not only most satisfactory, but most gratifying to observe this conscientious care and concern for a true Episcopate in this Transatlantic Church. They could not have had a duly organized Church without it. Her rulers could never have proved their divine authority to govern the Churches over which they were appointed to preside,—or, indeed, to perform any ministerial act,—without that Apostolic Succession with which they had now become invested, and to secure which these first bishops had been content to traverse and retrace thousands of miles of stormy ocean, and expose themselves to all the discomforts and the dangers which unavoidably appertained to such long voyages as in those days were common between Europe and America. They recognised, moreover, in what they then did the indispensable necessity of the Apostolic Succession of the ministry, to the right administration of the Holy Sacraments. They could not, indeed, have adopted the English Prayer-book without such a recognition; as in their adoption of it, let the reader understand, they have not excluded its Consecration and Ordination Services, in which a Divine authority is asserted, which could only come, through such succession, direct from Christ Himself.

Of course, when a man has made up his mind with regard to any form of doctrine that he himself is perfectly in the right, he naturally concludes that all who differ from him are just as much in the wrong. In America, as in England, there has been a loud cry raised among Episcopalians for the revision of the Prayer-book. In both countries, according to the "English Layman," this cry comes from the "Evangelical Alliance men," and in both countries these Evangelicals are, according to the writer, "Latitudinarians." He adds, "the principles of the Church are those of truth, and truth is one;" in other words, the Anglican Prayer-book is complete and perfect as an exponent of truth, and though there are thousands within the pale of the English Church who object to certain unimportant portions of this Prayer-book, it must remain wholly untouched to satisfy the scruples of the "English Layman" and his friends. The writer is angry with the Bishop of Pennsylvania, who, he insists, must be regarded as belonging to the "Evangelical Alliance school" because he made overtures to certain "non-episcopal divines." These overtures seem to have given no little offence to the High Church party in America, who replied with a counter memorial, containing twenty-six several demands. To none of these demands, unless, perhaps, the eighteenth, do we see much objection. They are such as even in this country would stamp the proposers, among the unthinking crowd, as "Puseyites," and we confess we feel the strongest doubts as to whether the restoration of ancient canons and an ultra-rigid interpretation of the Rubric would be wise in our country, to say nothing of America. The eighteenth demand runs thus: "We ask the reenactment of the ancient canons forbidding the celebration of the Holy Eucharist in all places except in parish churches or chapels, private chapels, and licensed missions." Touching this demand, we need make no further remark than to say that, if it were granted, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the sick would die without receiving the Holy Communion.

From these cavils about the interpretation of rubrics and the absolute necessity for restoring obsolete Church canons, we turn with pleasure to the vigorous and manly protest which the writer makes against the alliance of the Church with slavery in the United States. English Churchmen have been little edified with the spectacle of Bishop Polk, of Louisiana, the owner of some 800 slaves, adding to his clerical dignities the title of Brigadier-General, and accepting a command on the Lower Mississippi; but this bishop is—save in donning the General's cocked hat—no exception to his brother prelates in the Southern States. As the Bishop of Oxford truly remarks, "the mildest and most conscientious bishops of the South are slaveholders themselves." Nor, indeed, is the slave-holding spirit confined wholly to the South, since New York clergymen of eminence and position have been found to defend the system, and with abundance of slimy cant to talk of the sacred relation between master and servant, *i. e.*, slave-owner and slave. We heartily commend the concluding chapter of the second of these volumes to all Churchmen who think they can reconcile slavery with Christianity—mammon with God.

If there be anything to find fault with in the spirit of these volumes, the language of which we feel bound to say is all throughout in accordance with the canons of the good taste, it is perhaps the overweening importance which the writer attaches to the Episcopalian system. Indeed he appears to

deny that a Church can exist without duly ordained bishops (*i. e.*) ordained originally by some Anglican bishop or archbishop, by whose means the apostolic succession can alone be preserved. There is something touching in the anxiety of the writer to show that this has been the case in the Anglo-American Church; and that from this it derives its immense superiority to all the other religious sects—Churches, a layman will hardly allow them to be—in America. For ourselves, although we are by no means so enamoured of bishops as the "English Layman," we may say unhesitatingly that we prefer the Episcopalian form of Church government to any other; but this does not prevent us from seeing much more good in other forms than is visible to the writer of these volumes. We hope he will pardon us for saying that to the possession of apostolic succession we by no means attach so much importance as he does; and it may, we think, be very speciously, if not justly, claimed for the Romish Church. But we certainly like that form of government which gives our clergy one master instead of many. It is true that in this country a bishop, despite his apostolic successions, is often but a very ordinary being, who owes his lawn far more to family connections and influence, than to his talents and virtues. No doubt any man in this country who is in the Church, and who is highly gifted with talents, learning, and virtues, may hope to reach the bench; but his hopes will be infinitely more likely to be realised if he be a friend of the Prime Minister, or even a friend of a friend of that great man. We do not know whether the separation between Church and State enables them to manage better in America; but even here we maintain that a bishop, who is nowadays invariably a man outwardly free from vice, and who is generally possessed of the small *quantum suff.* of learning and talents absolutely necessary for his office, is a far better governor than a score of men generally very zealous and often excessively self-sufficient and ignorant. In fact, we prefer one *Pontifex maximus* to many *Pontifices minores*. The "English Layman" does not tell us much of the Presbyterian Church in America, but we believe we are correct in saying that he has a session of ruling-elders to aid him in his ministerial office, each of whom is equal with himself, save that he is, *ex officio*, Moderator. We know, from scenes enacted much nearer home, how probable it is that many of this session have very little else than that "saving grace" which enables them to worry their pastor with very considerable unction, if he travel a hair's-breadth beyond the very limited circle which bounds their very dogmatic theology. We know also that it is just possible that any one of the said session who may possess a louder nasal twang than ordinary, or some other equally elegant accomplishment may constitute himself bishop *in partibus*, and, through his admiring brethren, rule both them and his pastor. For these reasons, and for others which will readily occur to any one who knows anything about Presbyterianism or Congregationalism, we are content with our Anglican Church system, imperfect as it necessarily is. Therefore, too, we hail with pleasure the announcement that the Anglo-American Church is progressing, and likely to progress; that in the land where money, even more than in England, is men's god, there are found those who can spare time each day to meet together in prayer both in the crowded city and the scantily peopled hamlet. But we cannot commend the somewhat narrow ritualistic spirit which, if we may judge from the writings of the "English Layman," is somewhat rife among those dwellers in a strange land; we cannot commend that earnestness about trifles which confessedly, according to this writer, does offend weak brethren; we cannot commend the everlasting appeals to the letter of the rubric and the covert sneers at churches not duly organised. We are not surprised when we read:

The principle thus involved, and brought into vital action in these and in so many other respects, and making the Church a *live Church*—living, and real, and quickening in her whole character and daily work—has there, as here, been stigmatized as *Puseyism*, or as *Tractarianism*, by those who boast of their "Evangelical" views, and those who are more or less impregnated with that leaven of Puritanism which has engendered religious ideas at variance with Catholic doctrine, discipline, and ritualism. That leaven has, from the first, worked powerfully and prejudicially in the American Church, and at one time had nearly reduced it to a level with the sects in all those respects. But she had to thank God that she retained her "Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church." This blessed book has been, under God, her great sheet anchor. She might be drawn from some of its more specific requirements for a time,—its spirit might be temporarily quenched, its light being partially obscured,—its distinctive teaching being here and there set at nought,—its rubrical directions be perverted or disregarded. But there it was, with all its obligations unaltered, unimpaired, and constantly in the hands of both priests and people. The canonical obedience to which the clergy had solemnly committed themselves, precluded all question or quibble about their honest duty or faithful compliance and conformity. They might be pursuing a course of partial dereliction of that duty; but an appeal to the Prayer-book itself must, wherever there was any true integrity of Church principle, bring them back to it—and innumerable are the instances in which this has been the case.

We may be pardoned for pointing out to the writer that if others use the word "Tractarian" in an invidious sense, he himself invariably employs "Evangelical" in a similar manner. As the work itself has very many good points about it, and as the writer is evidently a zealous and unselfish Churchman, we cannot help sighing at the narrow and exclusive spirit which allows itself to count as little better than outcasts and aliens from the true Church all those who do not run precisely in its own groove. In fact we trace in these pages—greatly chastened and refined by education and policy, and we trust, too, something superior to either—that identical spirit of bigotry which not long ago bounded on the furious mob of St. George's against

"Puseyism," and which under other circumstances would just as certainly bound on an equally furious mob against "Evangelicalism." We could wish that we saw any chance of the arrival of that day when the old Greek proverb, *ἀγίους μέγας*, would be applicable not to the inward and invisible service of the heart, but to the outward and visible ceremonies of the Catholic Church.

We have also received: *Sermons on the Christian Life*. By the Rev. Ashton Oxendon. (Hatchard and Co.)—*Tracts for Priests and People, No. VI. The Sermon of the Bishop of Oxford on Revelation; and the Layman's Answer. I. A Dialogue of Doubt.* By J. M. Ludlow. II. *Mortality and Divinity.* By the Rev. F. D. Maurice. (Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.)—*Discourses on the "Essays and Reviews."* By the Rev. Robert Ainslie. (G. Manwaring.)—*Papal Aggressions on the Realm of England Resisted.* By the Rev. R. Potter. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.)—*Amendments on the Book of Common Prayer.* (Effingham Wilson.)—*The Further Revision of the Liturgy.* (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—*Twelve Obscure Texts of Scripture; illustrated according to the Spiritual Sense.* By Mary C. Hume. (George Manwaring.)—*Awai-I-Hind; or, a Voice from the Ganges: being a Solution of the True Source of Christianity.* By an Indian Officer. (G. Manwaring.)

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Okavango River: a Narrative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON. London: Hurst and Blackett. pp. 364.

AS THE APPETITE FOR INFORMATION about Africa grows by what it feeds on, too many books on the subject can hardly be published. The last two years, however, have produced such a remarkable abundance of such works, that we have more than once taken the pains to enumerate them. Yet numerous though they be, all have been welcomed by the public, all have been eagerly sought after at the circulating libraries; so that, except a successful school-book or a popular novel, there are now few wares in the literary market more profitable than a volume of African adventure.

Mr. Charles John Andersson is already favourably known in this department of literature as the author of "Lake Ngami," a book of some geographical importance. The volume before us also contains some notes of a geographical tendency; but by far the greater portion is taken up with the narrative of sporting and travelling adventures. Referring to the accomplishments now required of an African traveller, and his own endeavours to come up to the standard, Mr. Andersson says:

He (the traveller) is now expected to be competently versed in many sciences, and in much knowledge out of the beat of ordinary accomplishment. He is supposed to understand meteorology, hygrometry, and hydrogony; to collect geological specimens, to gather political and commercial information, to advance the infant study of ethnology, to sketch, to write a copious journal, to shoot and stuff birds and beasts, to collect grammars and vocabularies, and frequently to forward long reports to the R.G.S. Now, without pretending to have reached, or to have at all closely approached this standard of an explorer's qualifications, I have certainly touched, in the following pages, on several of the topics just enumerated. My humbler object, however, has been merely, by a plain narrative of my adventures, accompanied by the remarks they have suggested, so to mingle information with amusement as to make a pleasant and somewhat instructive book.

Five years of subsequent experience have, no doubt, done their work in making Mr. Andersson better acquainted with South Africa than he was when he wrote his former work. After the adventures he has met with and his great successes as a sportsman, we can scarcely wonder at finding him rather enthusiastic about that interesting land; and he is not too sanguine when he expects that his "hunting adventures will be found particularly interesting and exciting." It seems, however, to be a strange cause for enthusiasm in favour of a country that it is inhabited by wild beasts. This, however, is the cause of Mr. Andersson's vehement admiration of Africa:

Africa, in fact, may be said, even up to the present day, to be principally inhabited by wild beasts. Its savage human natives only afford a study of rational life on so low a scale as hardly to justify the epithet I have just made use of; whereas one may, in the regions I have frequented, luxuriate in the contemplation of pure animal existence in its fullest and freest developments. To do so has been to me a great source of enjoyment. Living pictures of the *feræ nature* in multitudes, in endless variety, oftentimes, too, of beauty and of happiness, have a wonderful attraction to the reasoning intellect looking down upon them—yet mightily humbled by its sense of superiority! In brief, Africa is a vast zoological garden, and a vast hunting-field at the same time.

Whilst we are referring to the general scope of Mr. Andersson's travels, it may be mentioned that in his preface he emphatically contradicts a report which has been spread about, that he has received pecuniary aid either from the British Government or the Royal Geographical Society. "The expenses of all my African expeditions," he says, "have been defrayed entirely by myself."

After publishing "Lake Ngami," Mr. Anderson returned to the Cape in 1856, and after fulfilling a brief engagement as manager of certain mines on the borders of Great Namaqua and Damara Land, started on a hunting, bartering, and exploring expedition into the interior. The chief object of the expedition was to penetrate to the River Cunene. "If," says Mr. Andersson, "I succeeded in accomplishing three purposes, the following results would be obtained, viz.: the great blanks in the maps between Damara and Ovembo Land, and in Dr. Livingstone's remarkable journey from the banks of Sesheke to St. Paul de Loanda, would be filled up; whilst vast and, probably, rich regions would be opened to the influence of commerce

and civilisation." This was a magnificent programme, but destined to be very far from being realised. Mr. Andersson was compelled to make in his journal the dispiriting entry, "I was sadly disappointed in all my anticipations."

We cannot of course undertake to follow Mr. Andersson's route very minutely. The first expedition was an unfortunate one, the elements of fire and water conspiring to oppose the unfortunate explorers. Too much of the former and too little of the latter are equally fatal to the progress of the traveller. Three days after they left Okaoa the guides lost their way in the wilderness, and there was no water to be found. "If," said Mr. Andersson to these men, "you don't bring us to water before noon to-morrow, we die." No wonder the night of uncertainty which succeeded was the most painful one the traveller ever spent; no wonder that he came to regard the parched and desolate plain as a "fearful and death-boding wilderness." The terrible effects of drought upon an expedition of this kind are forcibly described by Mr. Andersson.

The oxen had now been four days without water, and their distress was already very great. Their hollow flanks, drooping heads, and low, melancholy moans, uttered at intervals, told but too plainly their misery, and went to my heart like daggers. My poor horse was no longer an animated creature, but a spectre of himself—a gaunt, staggering skeleton. The change that had come upon him during the last twenty-four hours was incredible. From time to time he would put his head into the waggon, into any one's hands, and looking wistfully and languidly into his face, would reproachfully (his looks conveyed as much) seem to say, "Cruel man, don't you see I am dying; why don't you relieve my burning thirst?" The dogs, again, ceased to recognise my caresses. Their eyes were so deeply sunken in their sockets as to be scarcely perceptible. They glided about in spectral silence; death was in their faces. The waggon was heavily laden, the soil exceedingly heavy, the sun in the daytime like an immense burning-glass, and the oppressiveness of the atmosphere was greatly increased by the tremendous "veldt" fires, which, ravaging the country far and wide, made it like a huge fiery furnace.

When, after much toil and suffering, the expedition reached a supply of water, after an entire abstinence from it of one hundred and fifty hours; the delight both of man and beast was naturally excessive. "On attempting to kraal the trek-oxen, notwithstanding their fatigue, the thirsty brutes leapt over the stout and tall thorn-fences as if they had been so many rushes, and, with a wild roar, set off at full speed for Okaoa fountain."

But if the absence of water was terrible, the presence of fire was more fearful still. The grand prairie conflagrations in South Africa must be well known to the reader. They are caused by the natives setting fire to the grass and herbage when it attains a certain degree of dryness:

The whole country before us was one huge lake of flames. Turning to Mortar, I explained, "Good God, our return is cut off!" I had seen many wood and grass fires, but nothing to equal this. Immediately in front of us lay stretched out like a sea a vast pasture prairie, dotted with occasional trees, bounded in the distance by groves of huge giraffe thorns—all in a blaze! Through the very midst of this lay our path. By delaying a few hours the danger would have been considerably diminished, if not altogether over, but delay in our case seemed almost more dangerous than in going forward; and so on we pushed, trusting to some favourable accident to bring us through the perils we had to face. As we advanced we heard distinctly the sputtering and hissing of the inflamed grasses and brushwood, the cracking of the trees as they reluctantly yielded their massive forms to the unrelenting and all-devouring element, the screams of startled birds and other commingling sounds of terror and devastation. There was a great angle in our road, running parallel, as it were, to the raging fire, but afterwards turning abruptly into a burning savannah. By the time we had reached this point the conflagration, still in its glory on our right, was fast receding on our left, thus opening a passage, into which we darted without hesitation, although the ground was still smouldering and reeking, and in some places quite alive with flickering sparks from the recent besom of hot flames that had swept over it. Tired as our cattle were, this heated state of the ground made the poor brutes step out pretty smartly. At times we ran great risk of being crushed by the falling timbers. Once a huge trunk, in flames from top to bottom, fell athwart our path, sending up millions of sparks, and scattering innumerable splinters of lighted wood all around us, whilst the numerous nests of the social grassbeaks—the *Tector erythrorhynchos*—in the ignited trees looked like so many lamps suspended in designs at once natural, pleasing, and splendid. It was altogether a glorious illumination, worthy of Nature's palace with its innumerable windows and stately vaulted canopy. But the danger associated with the grand spectacle was too great and too imminent for us thoroughly to appreciate its magnificence. Indeed we were really thankful when once our backs were turned on the awful scene.

What with the perils of fire and water Mr. Andersson was driven back from his intention of reaching the River Cunene, and his disappointment was materially enhanced by the discovery, after his return, that when he was forced to turn, he must have reached to within a short distance of the wished-for goal.

Undaunted by these misadventures, however, the party once more started from Okaoa and reached the country of the Damaras, where elephants, lions, and other large game abound. The book is rich with adventures encountered in hunting these wild beasts; and it is clear that, from his experience of the lion, Mr. Andersson is by no means prepared to support Dr. Livingstone in his contempt for the monarch of the feline race. Upon more than one occasion, man-eating lions carried off and killed hunters and native attendants belonging to Mr. Andersson's party; and the act was always performed in such a crafty, stealthy, inevitable manner that we do not wonder at the dread which Mr. Andersson expresses of those lions who exhibit a fondness for human blood:

I have no particular dread of lions, nor am I, generally speaking, a particularly nervous man; but I do fear and dread such a monster as a man-eater. Set me face to face with an enemy, be he white or black, beast or man, in the broad light of day, and I will take some odds against him. But askulking, sneaking, poaching night prowler, whose cat-like motions and approach no ear can detect

—whose muscular strength exceeds that of the strongest ruminating animal—who will pass through your cattle and leave them untouched in order to feast on human flesh—is, I think, a creature which may reasonably inspire terror. There is something hideous in the thought of lying down nightly in expectation of such a visitor.

Elephant hunts are frequent in the book, and are evidently told with much relish by the author. It is odd enough that whilst upon most occasions a single ball is sufficient to give this monster of the forest his death-blow, upon others many shots were required to complete the work. The following mode of despatching an elephant seems almost to merit the epithet "bungling." After killing one large elephant with a single shot, the hunter suddenly finds himself in the presence of another:

Another elephant was evidently following the stricken animal (I did not see him, but judged as much by the noise occasioned by its flight), and having quickly reloaded, I pursued the fugitive. Suddenly, when within less than 200 yards of my intended victim, I found myself in his presence. He was partially facing me, his huge ears spread like a pair of studding-sails, giving a defiant and threatening air to his whole attitude. I did not, however, hesitate, but fired at once at his shoulder, when he instantly betook himself to flight. My henchman, at this moment becoming frightened at the close proximity of the gigantic creature, instead of handing me the spare gun, also ran away. Reloading the rifle, I was soon once more in pursuit, and had shortly the satisfaction of getting again within sight of the poor beast, who, from the quantity of blood on its spoor, was evidently seriously wounded. My attendant now rejoined me; I managed this time to fire all my three barrels, but though every bullet sped true, they had not the effect of bringing the brute down. To my surprise and satisfaction, I soon discovered, nevertheless, that instead of trying to make his escape (perhaps he felt unequal to the task), he gradually began retracing his steps.

Hearing just at this moment a peculiar hammering noise close under the hill, I turned aside to ascertain its cause. It arose, I found, from a party of Ovattimbas, who were busily possessing themselves of a nest of honeycombs. In their company was a number of noisy curs, who, on our approach, began to give tongue in a most alarming manner. For a moment I really feared my quarry would escape me; my misgivings, fortunately, proved unfounded, for I soon overtook the poor creature resting under a small tree. I crept close up to him, and poured once more the contents of all my barrels into his body. Unfortunately, in pulling the trigger of the smooth bore, both barrels went off together, and the gun being light, and charged with twenty drachms of powder, its rapid recoil struck me violently in the face, one of the cocks burying itself deep in my upper lip and loosening some of my teeth. The shock almost stunned me; it was enough to have prostrated a horse; yet I almost instantly recovered myself. As to the elephant, he did not seem to have been hurt at all, for he remained quite motionless. Large bullets and powder now failed me, I therefore sent my attendant for the spare supply left with the men on the rock. Whilst waiting for his return I rammed down a couple of small bullets in the rifle, and fired again. The result was the same as before, *i.e.*, nil. Having at last been rejoined by my men, I gave the wretched animal a couple of additional five-ouncers as a *coup de grace*, when he sunk slowly on his haunches, once more righted himself, and then fell with a crash, a corpse!

Mr. Andersson defends the system of hunting by night ambuscades from the imputation levelled against it by "A Great Sportsman and a Great Traveller," that it was "nothing better than dirty poaching." Mr. Andersson, on the other hand, maintains, and with evident justice, that, for the excitement produced by peril, and for the opportunities it affords for studying the habits of the savage game, night ambushes are inferior to no other mode of hunting. Both Cumming and Jules Gérard have described very exciting scenes in which they have borne part when lying in wait for the lion, the elephant, and the rhinoceros at their favourite drinking-places. Mr. Andersson has several of this kind. Once, after lying in wait for elephants behind an ant-hill near their drinking-place, after bagging a brace of the mighty game, he witnesses an extraordinary spectacle:

I had returned but a short time to my ambush, when a large herd of female elephants with their calves came on, perfectly heedless of the firing which had previously taken place. With a rush they gained the water, exactly opposite to where I was perched on my ant-hill. Soon afterwards they were joined by several other troops pouring in from different directions, consisting of cows and bulls intermixed. It was quite remarkable to observe how they ranged themselves closely side by side, like a line of infantry. They drew themselves up in single file, occupying the entire width of the water (which at that point was 300 yards broad). I estimated their numbers at between 100 and 150. The moon was just then nearly at its zenith, and shed a glorious and dazzling light on the huge creatures below. I felt no inclination to disturb so striking a picture, and, indeed, if I had been so disposed, it would little have availed me, as the vley in the direction occupied by the elephants was totally destitute of cover. So all I could do, and did, was to look on, sigh, and admire.

When the elephants had ceased drinking and were about moving away, I hurried forward to intercept their retreat, and, as the very last of them was disappearing, I succeeded, with some difficulty, in shouldering my rifle and firing. The rush and the trumpeting which followed this discharge was truly appalling. The herds actually seemed to yell with rage. They were, indeed, an unusually savage lot, as I shortly afterwards discovered in an encounter which very nearly cost me my life. My last shot, though a hurried and uncertain one, took effect; a fine cow was killed by it, but her carcass was not discovered till two days afterwards. I thus brought down three elephants that night, besides wounding two others.

The lion-hunting scenes were not a whit less exciting, as the following specimen will testify:

At break of day, taking up the spoor of the wounded animal, I had only proceeded about two hundred yards when the dogs gave tongue at a small bush, where immediately afterwards I saw a stately lion rise to its feet and limp forward two or three paces. But the exertion was too much for him; he halted, and turning half round looked fiercely at his assailants. Not being myself in a favourable position, I shouted to my men to fire. Kamapjie responded to the call, and the lion dropped to rise no more. In an instant the dogs were clinging to his ears, throat, head, &c. The brute, still alive, grappled bravely with his assailants. The next moment half a dozen assegais were quivering in his body, and a hundred more or so would soon have been similarly sheathed, had I not promptly ridden up and stopped the Damaras, who were rushing in upon the prostrate foe like maniacs. I wished the dogs to finish him, and they

did so; but three of the best were wounded in the scuffle, only one, however, at all seriously. The aim which had killed this lion had been most perfect. The bullet had entered exactly the centre of his chest, and traversing the entire length of his body, had taken its egress through the right hind quarter. It was really therefore to me a matter of great surprise that the beast had survived the wound so long.

This was decidedly the most exciting hunting scene I have ever witnessed. Besides my own people, more than one hundred Damaras were in the field, vociferating frightfully, and waving and darting their ox-tailed plumaged assegais with a ferocity and earnestness that would have made a stranger think they were preparing for some dreadful battle. Nearly as many more—to say nothing of a host of women and children—were seen hastening towards us from the camp, which was in full view. Indeed, before the lion had breathed his last, more than three hundred human beings were on the spot.

Some of Mr. Andersson's miscellaneous adventures are quite as interesting as those which he encountered in the search of sport. Upon one occasion he had an excellent opportunity for becoming acquainted with some of the belles—one can hardly apply the epithet "fairest"—of South Africa:

I had, moreover, an excellent opportunity of inspecting and appreciating the charms of an immense and varied bevy of black damsels, who were tripping along the greensward—for here was a veritable sward—either in single files or in little knots, some carrying immense bundles on their heads, Grecian fashion, whilst others (the aristocracy of the caravan) sauntered forward with an air of indolent and swaggering superiority. As I rode slowly through their yielding and attractive ranks, I did my best to win a smile here, and an affectionate glance there. But, sad to relate, I made but a slight impression on the "fair" assemblage, who declared with great simplicity that, had my person only been black, I might have passed muster; hinting also delicately—of course, ladies, whether black or white, are always delicate—that a little less dress, and a slight varnish of fat and ochre—pointing to their own perfumed and greasy—oh pardon, ye fair, the obsolete term—bodies, would greatly improve my appearance. Charming flatterers! For once in my life I regretted having a Caucasian origin and a clean shirt.

Upon another occasion, when he had engaged a boatman to row him down a river, the fellow insisted upon keeping close to the shore that he might show his fare off as a white man:

My boatman was a stout, sturdy fellow, but a great blackguard. The stream on which we had embarked was rather a rapid flow, estimated at from two and a half to three miles per hour; by keeping within its current, great progress might consequently have been made. But this did not suit the views of my boatman, who, in order, he said, to avoid hippopotami, kept poking the canoe amongst reeds and shallows, stopping at every spot where he had a friend or acquaintance, and calling out, at the top of his voice, to the inhabitants far and near to come and have a look at the white man. Thus very frequently twenty or thirty people might be seen issuing from a single homestead to have a stare at me. The whole scene reminded me of visitors to a menagerie stopping outside some wild beast's den curiously to examine the monster. On these occasions I had favourable opportunities of surveying the fair sex. I found them an exceedingly ugly-looking lot—thick-set, square, with clumsy figures, bull-dog lips, and broad flat faces. Even without the grease and ochre, so delicious and ornamental to the body in the opinion of all savages, some of the females would have been perfectly hideous. With their crisp woolly hair standing erect in little tangled knots, they might, had their countenances been more animated and intelligent, have been reckoned good models for the Furies.

Mr. Andersson does not seem to attach much value to the promises of amendment which the natives made to Dr. Livingstone with regard to an improved respect for the value of human life and the rights of private property. That Livingstone acquired great influence over these people he readily admits; but he doubts the permanence of the effect after the repressing cause was removed. After narrating some special act of roguery on the part of the natives, our traveller continues:

This was then the result of all Dr. Livingstone's earnest endeavours to dissuade these people from committing depredations on their neighbours! All their fine promises to that noble explorer, with their professions of peaceful dispositions, were, as we here see, mere delusions, to use the lightest word, on both sides. I very much fear that this tribe have two faces for Dr. Livingstone. There is no doubt that he possesses very great influence over them, a fact which has been abundantly proved by the very handsome manner in which they have treated and assisted him; and when that admirable man is on the spot, unquestionably everything goes on well and smoothly; but no sooner, I suspect, is his back turned, than the old Swedish saw: "När katten är borta dansa rattorna på bordet"—literally, when the cat is away, the rats dance on the table—is at once fully verified.

It is, perhaps, a fortunate circumstance for Mr. Andersson that he lays no claim to any very remarkable discoveries in zoology or any other branch of natural history, or he might have had his honour and veracity called in question by those whose experience has been confined to the labelling of collections at home. For our part, whenever we open a book of this kind, describing scenes and adventures altogether removed from the path of our common experience, we do so in the expectation of finding many statements which may seem strange to us, and which are even contradictory to what we understand by natural laws; but so far from taking such passages as indications of any want of veracity, we have always accepted them as proofs of good faith, believing that the traveller himself is as aware as we are of the incredulity which he provokes, but that he disdains to purchase the silence of the ignorant and the prejudiced by deviating from what he believes to be the strict line of truth. Thus when Mr. Andersson tells us (page 16) that "for upwards of one hundred miles we had literally to cut our way step by step;" when he stumbles over a large mass of rugged granite, falls down, and has "large pieces of flesh literally torn away from both arms;" when he sees perpendicular cliffs "many hundred feet high;" when he relates sporting adventures which are only one degree removed from the marvellous, we do not conclude from these things that he is a wholesale and deliberate impostor; but we make a liberal allowance

for our own limited experience, and something also for the excitement of adventure, which seldom or never allows a man's mind to preserve its perfect equilibrium and narrate extraordinary deeds with calm and exact accuracy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Book of Good Counsels: from the Sanscrit of "The Hitopadesa."
By EDWIN ARNOLD, M.A. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 185.

WHATEVER else may regenerate the moral and religious life of Europe, India is especially destined to rekindle and re-enrich the imagination of our Western World. A thousand things are dragging us down to the vilest, vulgarest prose, whereby is imperilled, not alone our poetical culture, but likewise our heroic inspiration. It were a grievous error to regard Divine phantasy as the food merely of our dreaming hours, when the golden age, which has long perished for humanity, revives for the ecstatic heart of the individual. Divine phantasy has a far nobler vocation than this. The grandest realities of human existence are simply the embodiments of its most exalted idealisms, or the attempts to embody them. But the ideal and the abstract are far asunder—are in truth antagonisms. Besides being vague and barren, the abstract provokes by reaction the grossest materialism. The ideal, however, sinks into the abstract when the warmth and colour of imagination are discarded. We often see in communities condemned to inevitable decay the abstract, as a logical process, hastening that very corruption which it affects to prevent, and a pure spiritualism even from its very purity becoming the source of all impurities. Not from heaven to earth, but from earth to heaven must we go if through heaven earth is to be hallowed. That cannot be a right idealism, or a right spiritualism which despises imagination, seeing that it is only by means of imagination that the celestial and the terrestrial can have fertile contact. In proposing to banish poets from his republic, a famous philosopher showed how little of a philosopher he was. Banish poets if you like, you do not thereby banish poetry. It is poetry which makes poets: it is the poetical atmosphere enveloping the whole being of a people which nourishes the poet into stupendous growth and majesty. Pushkin was called the Russian, Mickiewicz the Polish, Byron the designation in both cases may have been appropriate—a point which we cannot now discuss; but how different was the development of the Englishman from that of the Muscovite and the Pole! Byron was the product of his age and country. Pushkin and Mickiewicz, besides having the mimetic tendency of the Slavonic race, held no necessary relation either to their country or their age.

Hence while they merely delighted the young and the enthusiastic among their countrymen, Byron typified a poetic domain, a poetic climate, a poetic movement. Genius requires geniality to complete it. Often it is compelled to be a solitary force, and then how much it loses—not, perhaps, of its elevation, but of its breadth, of its wealth, of its harmony, of its radiance, of its organic symmetry. Now the poet is—at present, where poets of any kind are found—a solitary force. He gives much, he receives nothing; between him and society the bond of reciprocity is broken. The brilliant, the opulent gifts of Elizabeth Barrett Browning were confessed, were praised, but they had no popular influence. It would be wrong to ascribe this mainly to peculiarities of style. Rather let us say that for Byron, Scott, Campbell, Shelley, and their contemporaries, Society was itself the poet; while for the contemporaries of Mrs. Browning, and for herself, Society—as regards the poetical—had sunk into a leaden, lethargic, sterile condition. To propose plans for changing this condition would be simply pedantic. We can piously watch the ebb and the flow, yet little can we aid in bringing either. Poetry is not dead: the world will again be poetical. Eternally young is the Universe, even if much that is human is continually growing old, or feeble, or false. Let us believe in what has an everlasting youth, and thus shall we best be the reformers of our generation. Is not India immortally young as it is inexhaustibly poetical? Into England then let the youth, let the poetry, of India be lavishly poured; and let us rejoice that India and the East are more and more in countless fashions studied, and that their literary treasures are becoming as familiar to us as those of Greece and Rome.

Religion in India is so intertwined with the public and private life of the people that that marvellous land cannot be said to have a literature in our European sense. Where the West divides the East combines. There is in the East the manifold of a creative unity. All literary utterances in India, even wit and humour, have a religious tinge. This gives to the literary productions of India their marvellous originality. Far less than is usually supposed are nations indebted to each other for ideas, for systems, for customs, for institutions. If civilisation is in some measure a gift from land to land, it is still more an independent growth. It is not what it is so often represented—a colossal plagiarism. Yet the bulk of what has been given has been given by India. Older than oldest Greece, older even than oldest Egypt, is Hindostan the marvellous. It may be impossible to determine when the Vedas, the sacred books of the Hindoos, were first written; but their extreme, their incomparable antiquity, can only be denied for a selfish or a sectarian purpose. Yet whatever date we may assign to the Vedas, to the Puranas which contain the theogony and cosmogony of the Indians, to the great epic poems, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, to the dramas such as the Sakontala, to the Laws of Menu, and to other productions of the Hindoos, there seems little

doubt that for the earliest collection of Indian apologies we must go back between two and three thousand years. But fable, in India, is infinitely more ancient than this. We may suppose it to be coeval with the doctrine of Metempsychosis, or the direct result thereof; and how naturally in India did the doctrine of the Metempsychosis arise! Nowhere so much as in India are life and death such striking and omnipresent spectacles. India is life in boundless transformation. Ceaseless transmigration spontaneously flows from ceaseless transfiguration. But if the soul of a human being can pass into the body of an inferior animal, into a plant, or even into a stone, why should not all things, not excepting those the most seemingly inanimate, speak to us the accents of wisdom? Fable is pantheistic before being psychological, psychological before being moral. Its pantheistic character fable loses the farther it departs from India, the home of fable. Yet to fable its pantheistic attribute is indispensable, seeing that fable sprang from sympathy with universal life in its sudden and miraculous changes. India, therefore, alone offers us the fable in its perfect shape as alone containing what should be its pervading element.

Long known to scholars, yet to few except scholars, has been the "Hitopadesa, or, Useful Word," the authorship of which, as well as the invention of fable generally, Hindoo legend ascribes to Wischnu-Sarma, a Brahmin. This book, like all productions of a similar kind, was successively modified and augmented. It has been translated into many languages. In less direct and honest fashion parts of it have been appropriated by foreign lands. A Hebrew translation of it in manuscript is said to exist in the Imperial Library at Paris. More than seventy years ago Wilkins gave an English translation of it. Recently Mr. F. Johnson published the Sanskrit text, and a literal translation of the same. Mr. Edwin Arnold's volume is an attempt to popularise, by abridging, the "Hitopadesa." For Mr. Arnold's intentions we have nothing but praise; his success we must somewhat sparingly commend. We object, first of all, to the abridgment of a book, a complete translation of which can be so very readily obtained. In the second place we object to the poverty of the few pages which Mr. Arnold is pleased to call a preface. He should have chronicled for us the origin of Indian fable; pictured the relation of the Hitopadesa to Hindoo literature as a whole; exhibited its influence on fable everywhere; and furnished us with ample and correct bibliographical information. Either he has disdained to do, or been incapable of doing, any of all these things; and the neglect or the inability we are rather unwilling to pardon in a gentleman who was formerly principal of the Poona College. In the third place, the explanatory and illustrative notes are meagre, and tell little except what every one knows, however imperfectly acquainted with India. Then Mr. Arnold wants the true Oriental temper by which alone Oriental fable can be appreciated and delineated. In the dramatic faculty he is still more deficient; and how essential is the dramatic faculty to him who would enter into the whole spirit of fable! Furthermore, Mr. Arnold has no opulent sense of the comic, and misses thus both the exquisite irony and the hearty humour of the Hitopadesa. Robbed altogether of its Oriental colour by Mr. Arnold, it is especially in the versified part that the Hitopadesa suffers. Mr. Arnold's verses are a sort of cross between sentimental jingle and those pompous tirades which weary our ear in pantomimes. By way of variety, and to please the Cockneys, he rhymes *jaw* to *more*, and we know not whether *jaw* is to be pronounced *jore*, or *more*, *maw*. As we like to be accurate, we should be glad to be informed. Regarding Mr. Arnold's scholarship we offer no opinion. But scholarship, though important, is not here the chief affair. What is required is the power of reproducing what is most Oriental in the Oriental existence. This reproduction cannot be achieved by scholarship, and art, and genius all combined: these three avail nothing without Oriental sympathy—of which the Germans have much more than other European nations. Few have succeeded so well in carrying us into the deep heart of the East as the German poet Rückert. We are not likely soon to have a Rückert in England. Perhaps of all English poets Shelley, with his pantheistic pliancy, was most fitted to build a temple for the great poetical creations of India. How much has happened, how much has changed since the meritorious Sir William Jones toiled so persistently to reveal India to mankind! But though we know a hundred times more of India than in the days of Jones, we are as remote as ever from embracing India's living phantasy with our own. Yet, if India and England are to be to each other all that they ought to be, all that they could be, they must be linked by poetry, and not by merely material interests. It cannot be justly maintained that intelligent Englishmen in India have neglected the opportunities of learning what India had to teach. But the prejudice has prevailed in England that India had little to teach, and that everything Indian was so monstrous as either to repel altogether or to attract only as a curiosity. Now this prejudice cannot be dissipated by scholars. There must be at once a religious and an artistic transmigration of the Hindoo soul into England. Even a consummate artist like Goethe failed in the treatment of Oriental subjects. Art the loftiest could not in him compensate for the absence of religious fervour and religious fruitfulness. We are not aware that in any translation, small or great, from Sanskrit into English the union of the artistic and the religious has been manifested in a notable degree. Either there have been plain, faithful, unadorned, and, therefore, for the purpose, most acceptable versions, or we have been disappointed and discouraged by artistic failures like this of Mr. Arnold. Perhaps thus it will be till, at all the universities in the

three kingdoms, Sanskrit becomes as much a compulsory study as Greek and Latin. Our universities lately have been beginning to worship, not the golden, but the brazen calf of utilitarian science. This is a fatal idolatry, whereby the universities, instead of being the leaders of the world's mind become the slaves of its coarse caprices. While not despising science, the universities should regard themselves as eminently the guardians and heralds of the humanities. As such they should view the languages as especially their province. The reproach cannot be that Greek and Latin have received too much attention; for, at some of the universities—such as the Scotch—they have received too little; but that they have been the exclusive languages. This has led to excessive one-sidedness and to hopeless poverty. What so interesting or so important as comparative grammar? Yet to the mass of those attending the universities it does not exist; they have never suspected or heard of it. Raise at least one language—the Sanskrit—to an equality with Greek and Latin, and for every student comparative grammar begins its revelations, even though he may never be destined to be a Bopp or a Mezzofanti. The reasons why Sanskrit should have this preference are obvious enough. It has been called, and Mr. Arnold again calls it, the perfect language. It is the great classical language of India from which many dialects of India are derived; and our relations with India are so varied and so profound that Sanskrit shows itself as the basis of all knowledge, the key of every treasure. When it has ceased in England to be the monopoly of a few; when it is as common at our schools and universities as Greek and Latin, then, but not till then will the astonishing utterances of India be fitly rendered into English speech. Perhaps the Hindoos themselves will ultimately be the best translators from Sanskrit into English. Perhaps they alone have the necessary agility and adroitness of intellect. If England continues to hold India with a wise and firm, but merciful and generous, hand, the dialects of India will gradually disappear before the English language. What holy fruits this will bear alike for Indian civilisation and for English literature! For not merely may we then expect the Hindoos to be the most successful translators from Sanskrit into English, but to be themselves literary creators. Hail to coming Shelleys and Shakespeares of Indian blood and birth, but using the majestic English tongue! However, long before this beautiful period to which our gladdest visions turn, England may possess a better version of the *Hitopadesa* than this by Mr. Arnold. Even in Mr. Arnold's hands the book has not wholly lost its fascination. His must pass, with all its sins on its head, for the most popular translation which has hitherto appeared. If it might have been much better it might also have been much worse; and we trust that it will find as many readers as if it were the newest and most exciting of novels.

ATTICUS.

Pictures of Old England. By Dr. REINHOLD PAULI, Author of "History of Alfred the Great," &c. Translated with the Author's sanction, by E. C. OTTÉ. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co. 1861. pp. 457.

DR. REINHOLD PAULI is not unknown to those English historical students who have travelled beyond that *terra incognita* in our history which is bounded by the Norman Conquest. His *Life of Alfred the Great* is a work of very considerable merit, combining German exactness and painstaking research with a picturesqueness of description, and a power of language which, rightly or wrongly, are often supposed to be alien from the historical investigations of modern Teutonic writers. The present volume comprehends a later period of English history, into which the writer makes as it were an occasional pleasant raid, the spoils of which he presents to his readers. Thus, in the twelve chapters into which his volume is divided, we are introduced to "Canterbury and the worship of St. Thomas Becket," "Monks and Mendicant Friars," "The Hanseatic Steel-yard in London," "Two Poets, Gower and Chaucer," "The Maid of Orleans," "London in the Middle Ages," &c. In this manner religion, commerce, poetry, and war, are made to alternate very pleasantly; and each sketch is complete in itself. Naturally enough the merits of these sketches are uneven, and we are hardly inclined to allow that the first *à propos* of Canterbury and the worship of St. Thomas Becket, deserves to be numbered amongst the best. Yet if we miss in it the force and accurate word-painting which we have in Dr. Stanley's very able sketch of the murder of St. Thomas Becket, we must recollect that the German writer professes to tell a lengthier tale in less than a fourth of the space allotted to the Canon of Canterbury. We quote the description of Becket's death.

When, after partaking of his usual mid-day meal, Becket was employed, on the 29th of December 1170, in conversing, as was his wont, in one of the chambers of his palace, with his monks and priests, on matters of business, he was aware of the arrival at St. Augustine's Abbey of those four knights who, having eagerly seized upon a few fatal words of their sovereign, had hastened from Normandy, resolved, sword in hand, to force this inflexible prelate to submission. Not long afterwards, the knights, each one of whom had his own special grievance against Becket, entered the apartment, when, after a somewhat defiant mutual greeting, there arose a violent altercation, the only result of which was to fortify the prelate in his resolution and increase the wrath of his antagonists. They soon hastened back to the courtyard in order to prepare for the deed of blood, by resuming their weapons, which they had thrown aside on their arrival, and by placing their companions on guard at the entrance gates. In the meantime, all was commotion within the palace and the monastery. As it was already growing dark and vespers had begun, most of the monks had collected together inside the church, but some, braver than the rest, hastened back to secure the gates and then hurried to the apartment of the archbishop, whom they earnestly entreated, without a moment's loss of time, to take refuge within

the consecrated walls. For a while he obstinately opposed their entreaties, as he had given his word to the enemies who were thirsting for his blood that he would await their return; but a thought having struck him, he commanded that the archiepiscopal cross should be borne before him, and then suffered himself to be dragged rather than led by his monks and priests through the back postern door of his palace, along the north cloister of the cathedral. Step by step we may here trace his progress, as he made his way into the massive chapter-house where the ceremony of enthroning the archbishops is still performed, and passed through a side-door into the lower north transept of the cathedral. The increasing darkness of the night could readily have allowed Becket to conceal himself from his murderers, who were now hurrying fully armed through the transept, and he might have taken refuge either within the chapels of the Virgin Mary and St. Benedict, or in the crypt, the steps leading to which were close by, or even within the chapel of St. Blaise, which was concealed in an elevated recess. He was in the act of ascending the broad steps that lead to the elevated choir, in order that he might die in the imposing and theatrical manner which was congenial to his character, within the venerable porphyry chair behind the altar, in which the archbishops were wont to receive consecration and homage, when the appearance of the knights stopped him; and turning back, he encountered them in St. Benedict's Chapel, where, after a short but angry discussion, in the course of which a taunt, uttered by Becket, roused the anger of his foes to the most unbridled rage, he met his death with an unmoved and truly heroic fortitude. This was the last and most terrible event in the conflict which the crown had waged against the Church.

We miss several little points in this description which would have brought the matter more vividly before the mind of the reader. *Imprimis*, the 29th of December was a Tuesday, and Tuesday was, according to the Archbishop's friends, a significant day in his life. He had been born and baptised on a Tuesday, been exiled on a Tuesday, and on the same day returned from that exile, and now, on a Tuesday, he was to die. "One of the chambers" was literally Becket's bedroom, where he sat on his bed conversing with some friends, and into which the four knights, attended by a solitary archer, thrust themselves in search of the Archbishop. It was in this chamber that one of the knights first saluted the prelate with an insulting "God help you," and then the four in chorus proceeded to ask him to undo all that he had lately done in his archiepiscopal capacity against King Henry. It was just now five o'clock, and vespers were beginning, and Becket's duty required him to attend this service. The monks, disturbed at worship, for the most part fled in different directions, when the armed knights and their retainers made sacrilegious entrance into the cathedral. Reginald Fitzurse, the leader, threw his axe down and tried to take the Archbishop prisoner, and to convey him outside the sacred building by placing him on the shoulders of William de Tracy. Becket, tall and muscular though thin, threw Tracy on the pavement, and when Fitzurse approached him with a drawn sword addressed his assailant as "a pimp" who had broken fealty. Fitzurse dashed off the prelate's cap, and Tracy struck a blow at the uncovered head which fell on and disabled the arm of a monk named Grim, who sought to protect the Archbishop. Several slight blows, chiefly given with the flat of the sword, were received by the Archbishop, when at length Richard the Breton, gave him a tremendous wound, exclaiming at the same time: "Take this for the love of my Lord William, brother of the king" (with whom Becket had quarrelled), severing the crown from the skull, and breaking the sword in two. Hugh of Horsea then thrust his sword into the gaping wound and scattered the brains on the pavement. Dr. Pauli continues, as the monks "turned aside the cloak, which still lay undisturbed around the body, they discovered to their great surprise the rough hair clothing which, like the humblest penitent, the martyr had long worn, and with cries and lamentations they lifted up the body and laid it, surrounded by all the insignia of the archiepiscopal dignity, in a new sarcophagus." Monkish chroniclers, however, have painted even this scene more vividly than, if not so delicately as, Dr. Pauli. They have described enrapturedly how the archbishop's hair-cloth was concealed by linen, that none might see the prelate's lifelong mortification; how it was so fastened that it might be readily removed for his daily scourging; and, lastly, how it boiled over with countless vermin, "like water in a seething vessel." "At the dreadful spectacle," we quote from Canon Stanley's graphic work, "all the enthusiasm of the previous night revived with double ardour. They looked at each other in silent wonder; then exclaimed, 'See, see what a true monk he was, and we knew it not!' and burst into alternate fits of weeping and laughter, between the sorrow of having lost such a head, and the joy of having found such a saint. The discovery of so much mortification, combined with the more prudential reasons for hastening the funeral, induced them to abandon the thought of washing a corpse already, as it was thought sufficiently sanctified, and they at once proceeded to lay it out for burial." That the archbishop sometimes changed even his hair-cloth may be concluded from the fact that his murderers found, to their great surprise, among the plunder, which was valued at some 2000 marks, two hair-cloths, which they took good care to throw away.

We have spoken at such length touching the opening chapter of Dr. Pauli's work that we can only briefly notice one or two of the remaining topics. Foremost among these we may select "London in the Middle Ages," and "The Hanseatic Steel-yard in London." The first of these papers gives a most graphic sketch of the metropolis in its earlier days, with which Dr. Pauli has evidently a far more intimate acquaintance than can be drawn from the best maps and topographical sketches. The poem of "The London Lackpenny" furnishes the writer with materials for the following picture:

According to this composition, a poor miserable wretch comes to town to try to get justice done him in some lawsuit, but he soon finds that without money one can do nothing either with barristers or judges; and with a weary heart he

trudges on his way from Westminster to the City. Cries of "Hot peascods! Strawberry ripe! Cherries in the rise! Mackerel! Oysters!" are shouted into his ears right and left, as he passes along the booths of Cheapside, where all sorts of people and things are jostled and crowded together, and where every article of wearing apparel, from velvet and silk to homespuns and yarns, is offered for sale. But he has no money, and can buy none of these fine things; nay, he even sees his own hood, which was stolen from his neck in the throng in Westminster Hall, hanging up in Rag-fair. When he comes into Eastcheap, the landlord of a tavern rushes forth, and pulling him by the sleeve, cries, "Come, sir, and try our wine!" What a bustle and confusion is here! One is crying, "Roast-beef!" another "Pies!" while all around there is a violent clattering of tin jugs and platters. Then, besides, some are playing the harp, some the bagpipes, and some are singing. One is calling, "Yea, by cock!" another, "Nay, by cock!" while some are singing, for money, of Jenkin and Julian. The poor country wight is, however, heavy at heart, and cries: "But for lack of money I might not speed."

"The Hansatic Steelyard in London" gives a cosy, pleasant picture of the almost monastic life led by the guild of German merchants, who had taken refuge in a retired and almost rural spot of city ground, situated a little above London-bridge. The building itself was a kind of little fortress in the midst of the city. It had its great hall, with its high chimney-pieces and carved cornices, decked with the state vessels, silver and tin, of the corporation; its paintings by Hans Holbein, and others. It had also its garden, well planted with vines and fruit-trees, with seats

Beneath the shade,

For talking age,

if not exactly for "whispering lovers," as the young apprentices seem to have been under a somewhat strict regimen. By the way, we should like to know from some authoritative source the value of money in these middle ages. Dr. Pauli tells us that in Edward III.'s reign it was fifteen times greater than at present; while from Mr. Hallam we learn that in Henry VI.'s day it was at least sixteen times greater. We can imagine no pleasanter and more attractive introduction to the manners and customs of our forefathers than these dips into history by Dr. Pauli.

Linear Perspective Simplified, for the Use of Schools, Photographers, and Students in Art. By J. HOLT. (Hackney: J. Holt. 1861. pp. 16 and 12 pp. of plates.)—A useful rudimentary treatise. Within small compass we have an explicit and lucid explanation of what a perspective representation is, and of the principal laws governing perspective in its three kinds—parallel, angular, and oblique. The illustrative figures, which in an essay on perspective are always of equal importance with the letter-press, seem correct and serviceable. To avoid the too common defect of "the figures of reference not corresponding with their accompanying text," the author, though unpractised with the burin, has engraved them himself, rudely enough when human or animal life is introduced, but accurately and reliably. The title-page addresses itself to photographers as well as to schools and students. It would be well if photographers, who do not happen also to be artists, would turn a little attention to the study of perspective; by the help of which they might avoid many failures and many a deformity. At page 5 we have a passing allusion to one common class of photographic errors. "The height of the figure itself is given as the minimum of distance in studying from the antique or from the living model; but unquestionably that is too little. . . . Error is not likely to arise from drawing too far from the original: too short a distance is the frequent cause of distortion. This we sometimes find exemplified by enormous extremities in photographic portraits: the hand of a sitter is placed considerably before his body, and then, the camera being used at a short distance, a disproportioned picture is the result of the operator's ignorance of perspective." Let photographers take the hint and apply themselves to the interesting science to the elements of which Mr. Holt will perspicuously introduce them—as beginners in art generally—if they study his little book methodically, working out for themselves on paper his illustrations, and reducing his theory into practice as they go.

The Poetical Works of John Milton; with a Memoir and Critical Remarks on his Genius and Writings. By JAMES MONTGOMERY. Embellished with numerous Engravings by JOHN THOMPSON, S. and T. WILLIAMS, A. SMITH, J. LINTON, &c., from Drawings by WILLIAM HARVEY. With an Index to "Paradise Lost;" Todd's Verbal Index to all the Poems; and a Variorum Selection of Explanatory Notes. By HENRY G. BOHN. 2 vols. (London: Henry G. Bohn. 1861.)—We have already spoken very favourably of the first of these two volumes, which has the several merits of being printed in a clear, bold type; of having a copious and well-chosen collection of notes; of being furnished with a pretty complete index; and last, but not least, of being offered to purchasers at a very moderate price. We feel bound to add that the second volume on examination does not by any means please us so well as its predecessor. It contains the "Paradise Regained," "Samson Agonistes," "Comus," "Arcades," "Lycidas," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," and the sonnets, odes, and Latin poems. To none of these poems, however, is one single line of annotation appended; and the tasteful, if not very original, industry which furnished one hundred and ten pages of carefully-selected notes to the "Paradise Lost," seems to have been palsied in its operations when it came to the second volume. This latter volume has indeed a copious verbal index, which no doubt will be found very useful, but which it cannot be pretended will in any way supply the absence of explanatory notes. We suppose that the publisher discovered that the annotating the second volume on the same scale as that on which the first was completed would necessitate the publication of a third. Be this as it may, we must look upon this work at present as very incomplete. To the study of the greater number of Milton's poems it furnishes no greater aid than a good text and a verbal index. As it is, the candidates for India writings and other competitive examinations into which the successful study of Milton largely enters, will have to go elsewhere for an explanation of such a crux as is contained in the line

To the budge doctors of the Stole fur.

The young learner, too, may certainly expect to be told who was the "starr'd Æthiop Queen," so vain of her beauty; or who was that good Earl, once President of England's Council and her treasury, who was the father of Lady Margaret Ley. Milton, there is no use in disguising the matter, is a somewhat difficult author, and the extended study of his poetry would, we should have imagined, have made it a profitable speculation to add a cheap and terse commentary to the latest edition of that poetry. Mr. Bohn's first volume makes us regret that his projected work, for some reason or other, has hung fire.

How Shall I get into a Hospital? a Guide for Patients. By the Rev. ALBERT ALSTON, M.A. (Edward Stanford. pp. 40.)—The question which supplies the first title is so very often asked, and the answer to it is not always so easy, that Mr. Alston may be fairly said to have supplied a want in publishing this useful little pamphlet. The number, extent, and large revenues of the great eleemosynary establishments for the relief of every form of suffering which are scattered over our metropolis is a remarkable proof of the abundant and never-failing source of good Christian feeling from which the charity of this people flows. Here is a list of no less than thirty such establishments, including special hospitals for the treatment of particular cases and classes of disease, such as Bethlem Hospital, the Cancer Hospital, the Epileptic Hospital, the Fever Hospital, and the Hospital for Incurables. Of course, rules and regulations are necessary for all these, to prevent the admission of persons who are not proper objects of charity, and to ensure the good government of the establishments themselves. These wholesome rules as necessarily differ in various establishments, and ignorance of them may prove seriously inconvenient to those who deserve and require the aid which those establishments afford. With this little pamphlet, no one can plead ignorance, and we recommend everyone who is ever likely to be run over by a cab, catch a malignant fever, lose his wits, or be inveigled into a back room to be murdered—that is to say, everybody—to lose no time in laying out the few pence necessary to obtain these useful pages.

Treatise on Deportment, Dancing, and Physical Education for Young Ladies. By MADAME D'EGVILLE MICHAU. (T. C. Newby. pp. 59.)—Warmly as we advocate physical training for children of both sexes, we are far from being able to give our unqualified admiration to Mme. Michau's book. To be frank, it seems little better than an advertisement of Mme. Michau and her very defective system of gymnastics. The very title has something unpromising about it. When young Turveydrop taught dancing, old Turveydrop taught deportment; but Mme. Michau teaches both. Mme. Michau modestly admits that her system was not originally her own. It originated in the inventive brain of her aunt, Mme. Michau, of whom she says: "I consider her the highest authority on such matters." No wonder; Madame la nièce assisted that great woman for three years, and can say that "many of the aristocracy have told me they could always single out her pupils in a ball-room by their easy carriage, good walking, and graceful movement in dancing." Moreover, whole families used to come, "sometimes saying" (in the form of a chorus, we presume) "I gave my daughters some lessons at —, but the system was so different to Mme. Michau's, that I have determined my children shall never learn of anyone else. The terms are very high, so they must take fewer lessons, but these few must be from Mme. Michau." The delightful unanimity with which whole "families" resolved to pay Mme. Michau's very high terms must have been exceedingly gratifying to that excellent lady. What Mme. Michau's "system" is it is not very easy to discover. "Deportment" evidently enters largely into it—indeed, we are told that "a great portion of her lesson was devoted to deportment generally." What "deportment generally" may be we cannot for the life of us imagine. Does it mean deportment in all circumstances—such as an elegant style of cutting bread and butter—or what does it mean? Mme. Michau does not entirely object to stays; but then they must be made by "Mrs. —, of — street" (our advertising columns are open to this lady on the usual terms), whom she pronounces to be "the only person I know who seems to understand a little of the anatomy of the human frame." When Mme. Michau recommends young ladies to take walking exercise, and to wash themselves regularly, we quite agree with her; but surely there was no need of a pamphlet to teach our maidens that. Gymnastics proper (as distinguished from "deportment") she dismisses very summarily:

These exercises are particularly beneficial to boys, as they give great power of muscle, but I am bound to confess, much as I admire them for youths, I am sure they are not good for girls. The movements, being too brusque, were never intended for females.

A strong healthy girl becomes coarse; and I well remember a lady who had an only daughter, and who being most anxious that she should become all that could be desired, had her taught gymnastics as well as dancing, and the result was, that at the end of two years she had an arm like that of a man, and was large and coarse about the shoulders. A delicate girl is likely to sustain serious injury from too much fatigue, and hence my reason for objecting to such exercises for females. I also always find my pupils have so much difficulty in walking properly after such lessons, for the reason that they are taught in the manner I have explained in my chapter on walking.

There are numerous recreations for females, admirably adapted to give grace, elegance, and strength, without gymnastics; therefore let them be abolished altogether from their education, or practised with care, judgment, and observation on the part of professors, who should constantly remember they are training future ladies, not Amazons.

Now here we beg utterly and absolutely to differ from Mme. Michau, and furthermore to tell her that by acting up to such principles as are advocated here, much mischief is done in the way of weakening and deteriorating the race. We have no wish to see young women with arms like men, or with large and coarse shoulders; but between such training as would bring about that undesirable result, and handing them over to teachers of "deportment" to be converted into poor, helpless, nerveless beings, whom Mme. Michau would call "ladies," there is a wide distinction. Gymnastics properly and judiciously infused into the education of the softer sex are of the highest benefit. Something more than mere muscular vigour results from such exercises—the more important vigour of constitution. From strong parents come strong children. But muscular vigour and agility are qualities by no means to be despised in a

woman. To mount her horse lightly and gracefully is better than to be hoisted up like a sack; to cross the street with presence of mind and agility, is better than fluttering under the horses' noses like a frightened duck; to be able to meet any sudden call for bodily exertion successfully and with intrepidity, these are accomplishments quite out of the teaching of either Mr. Turveydrop or Mme. Michau. In her zeal for the softer sex, Mme. Michau is occasionally rather hard upon those coarse fellows—the men. After some very severe animadversions upon the ignorance of dancing among the men, she says "my advice to ladies is, never to accept any one as a partner until they have ascertained whether he knows anything about it." Passing over the slight confusion of pronouns here, might we ask how the inefficiency or efficiency of the unfortunate aspirant for a polka is to be ascertained if he is not to be allowed to exhibit with some one? Whose is the *corpus vile* upon whom the experiment should be made? A notion strikes us. Let him take a few lessons in deportment upon very "high terms," and ever after carry about him a *Danse partout* signed by Mme. d'Egville Michau.

We have also received: *A Crystal from "Cloudland;" or, Theology made Easy.* By META(A)AOTON. (G. Manwaring.)—*The Boys' Own Library.* Part IV. (S. O. Beeton.)—*The Works of William Shakespeare.* Edited by Robert Carruthers and William Chambers. Part VII. (W. and R. Chambers.)—"High Speeds:" a Letter to the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson. By G. R. Stephenson, Esq. (R. Clay.)—*Report of the London Diocesan Church Building Society.*

THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

THE BURLESQUE WRITERS OF THE DAY will probably be not a little "riled" at an article in the *Cornhill* anent "Burlesques." Setting aside a great deal about "Aristophanes," which seems to us neither very germane to the matter nor very soundly critical, there is much in this article with which we cordially agree. The comedies of Aristophanes are so different from the modern burlesques, not only in form and quality, but in the essential element of intention, that it looks rather like a little pedantry to introduce the comparison. Those comedies had, without exception, a political aim, and the people of Athens were moved by them to make war and condemn a great philosopher to death, still more powerfully than by the voices of their great orators and demagogues. In his estimate of the burlesque writers of the present day we see little occasion for quarrel with this writer. It is true that his estimate of them is not a very exalted one; but, as his condemnation appears to be just, that is not his fault. He says:

The young school of burlesque writers follow a method peculiarly their own, though, of course, they are largely indebted to the traditions of their immediate predecessors. The chief elements which enter into the composition of these pieces are, pretty scenery, negro melodies, "break-down" dances, and outrageous puns. It is also a necessary condition to their success, that one or more saucy actresses with good legs should be employed in their performance. The music and the scenery go for much, the puns go for more, but the comic dance goes for most of all. The literature which enters into the composition of the more successful pieces of this description is not by any means to be despised as an intellectual effort. The young men who can so industriously torture the English language into such strange and startling meanings, through a thousand lines of rhyme, evidently possess an amount of talent and application which, if properly directed, might be of real service to letters; or, if not to letters, to some industrial pursuit. Tom Hood, who was considered the prince of punsters in his day, could have had no conception of the height to which punning has attained (or, perhaps, we ought to say the depth to which it has fallen) in our time. A pun a day would, perhaps, have been the extent of the indulgence which Hood would have allowed himself; but these burlesque writers fire them off in volleys, and glory in startling the English language from its propriety. As regards punning, the whole tribe of jokers follow exactly the same method, as may be seen by reference to the burlesques of the present season. Hear how Mr. William Brough, in his burlesque of "Endymion," clatters his pans:—

Pan. Oh! long-eard but short-sighted fauns desist;
To the great Pan, ye little pitchers, list;
Pan knows a thing or two. In point of fact,
He's a deep Pan, and anything but cracked;
A perfect oracle Pan deems himself; he
Is earthenwareish; so, of course, is delfy (Delphi).
Trust then to Pan your troubles to remove—
A warning-Pan he'll to your courage prove;
A prophet, he foresees the ill you fear;
So for them all you have your Pan a seer (panacea).

Here every thought is designed as a peg wherewith to hang a pun. The author would seem to have been fearful of having nothing but his punning for his pains in two instances, where he finds it necessary to add explanatory notes. Now see with what labour Mr. Byron, in his "Cinderella," carries coals to the joke market:

Cind. Cinders and coals I am accustomed to,
They seem to me to tinge all things I view.
Prince. The fact I can't say causes me surprise,
For *Khol* is frequently in ladies' eyes.
Cind. At morn, when reading, as the fire up burns,
The printer's stops to semi-coal-us turns;
I might as well read *Coke*.
Prince. Quite right you are.
He's very useful reading at the bar.
Who is your favourite poet? Hobbs? Not quite;
Cind. No; I think Coleridge is my favourite;
His melan-cooly suits my situation;
My dinner always is a cold coal-lation.
Smoke pictures all things seem, whatever may be 'em,
A cyclorama, through the *Coal* I see 'em.
Prince. Is there no way from out a path so black;
Cind. There's no way out; my life's a *cul de sac*.

We quite agree with the writer in thinking that this kind of "bad punning upon words merely is a poor substitute for true wit and humour;" and it is "not a difficult thing, if you could only condescend to give your mind to it." But the worst result of this habitual misuse of language is one which is not even referred to by this writer; it is the demoralising effect upon the minds of the punsters themselves. A constant habit of punning, or treating words as mere playthings to be twisted at pleasure, takes away all seriousness from the mind and all vigour from the nobler functions of life; and a man who suffers himself to fall into

the vice of continually juggling with what he says soon loses that appreciation of sense and truth without which words are but hollow and delusive sounds. What can be the condition of the mind to which the eloquence of the orator, the pleadings of the lover, the exhortations of wisdom, and even the words of prayer, appear only as fit subjects for buffoonery? This is really what Johnson meant when he said that the man who would make a pun would pick a pocket; that the man who would treat words as trifles stood in danger of losing that moral sense of right which alone can keep him honest. Heaven forbid that we should suggest that there is any probability that the gentlemen who write burlesques are likely to make an early appearance at Bow-street. We merely point out the moral direction towards which word-juggling tends. *Non cuivis, &c.*; but many a man goes a mile Corinthwards who never advances beyond. As there is some speculation abroad as to the authorship of this castigation of the punsters we may say that if he really be a writer of burlesques his estate is the more gracious. He has seen the error of his ways, and on the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief, is the best possible person to administer the flogging. As for his nationality, if we may hazard a guess founded upon his selection of James Hogg's wretched pun about Dr. Parr's wife being "below Parr," we should say that he hails from that part of the country where joking is said to be a branch of surgery. This awful piece of "wut" (which is only to be compared with Swift's wretched attempt about the reconciliation between Harley and St. John and the "fringe-ship" on the napkin) is gravely pronounced by this trouncer of punsters to be "a pun perfect in all its parts, preserving at once exactness of sound and sense, and giving at the same time a humorous colouring to a commonplace fact." The fact may be commonplace enough, but we fail to perceive the humorous colouring.

Temple Bar, mindful of the topics which occupy the public mind, has an article on "Fires," in which the terrible calamity which consumes so much life and property is regarded from an economical, a social, a mechanical, a gymnastic, and a chemical point of view. Only one point of view seems to be overlooked—that taken by that valuable public servant yclept "the liner." Upon the late occasion of the great fire at Tooley-street, this distinguished individual was great, and it were pity that his marvellous feats of language and descriptive *tours de force* should be unrecorded. The number also contains an interesting and scholarly article on "Donne the Metaphysician," and some pretty verses by Mr. Alfred Austin very much in the Tennysonian style. These are entitled "In Sutton Woods," and are expressed in language occasionally so refined and polished, that, in spite of his recent eccentricities, we venture to predict for this bard a position among the true poets of the day. The two opening verses are very sweet:

There—peace once more: the restless roar
Of troubled cities dies away.
"Welcome to our broad shade once more!"
The dear old woodlands seem to say.

The sweet suggestions of the wind,
That spake in whispers, now are stilled;
The songless branches all remind
The summer's glories are fulfilled.

The opening of the very next verse, however, gives an example of that vice of alliteration to which Mr. Austin has in all his writings betrayed a proneness. "Petulant plaint of falling leaves" sounds harsh to us, and seems, besides, inapposite; nor is

O hardening of the hand and head!

sufficiently powerful to excuse the three h's. The same composition also has "seasons slip away" and "dull devotees of earth." In his story, "The Seven Sons of Mammon," the editor continues to manifest that familiarity with the side-scenes of London life which is one of the leading peculiarities in his writings.

To *St. James's Magazine* may be justly attributed the motto arrogated by a now defunct periodical, "*Vires acquirit eundo*," for it improves as it proceeds, and what was good before grows even better. The Rev. J. G. Wood (Mr. Routledge's naturalist) contributes a capital scientific ramble, called "A Summer Walk through an English Lane." It is of the "Eyes and No Eyes" school, and filled with all manner of curious points. "In Athen's To-day" is a graphic lifelike sketch of modern Athens, by Frederica Bremer, whom we cordially hail as a contributor to the *St. James's Magazine*. Mr. Robert Hunt contributes an admirable scientific fragment, entitled "Light and Life," in which the important functions of light in the economy of the creation are explained in a style as simple as it is sound. "Concerning Oysters" is the title of a very seasonable article upon those choice testacean delicacies, August being the month when, according to rule, the banished mollusc returns to our stomachs and our hearts. With the concluding passage of this Apician exercitation we thoroughly agree, where the writer lays it down for an axiom that "to be thoroughly enjoyed the oyster must be eaten naked from the shell." In a little article on fires, it is pointed out that the occasion when James Braidwood first distinguished himself was at the great fire of Edinburgh in 1824, when the Tron Church, a part of High-street, and Parliament-close were burnt:

There is a full account of that fire in *Blackwood's Magazine* (No. XCV.), and it appears that some of the most famous contributors of that periodical—then in its palmiest days—were present. About that time the subject of a fire had occupied a prominent position in a "*Noctes*;" Hogg and Tickle going out to see a shoemaker's shop burnt down, where the Shepherd gets his pocket picked of his watch; and they both return to North, whom they had left asleep on the sofa, and wind up with one of Ambrose's suppers. Certainly, Scott was present at this great fire; for the writer of the article relates how the Great Unknown dropped his stick upon the pavement when the steeple of the Tron Church fell. It was at that fire that James Braidwood first distinguished himself. Shortly after it he organised the Edinburgh Fire Brigade, and was made its Superintendent. He wrote a book about the best modes of dealing with fires, and even struck out new theories on the subject from the result of his own observation. Perceiving the slight effect which water directed up to the outside of a house has upon the flames within, he first introduced the system of entering the burning piles and combating the Demon in his secretest and most dangerous lurking-places. In the tall Edinburgh houses the superiority of this plan was at once obvious.

We have also received: *Bentley's Miscellany.*—*Le Follet.*—*The Leisure Hour.*—*The National Magazine.*—*The Sixpenny Magazine.*—*The Cosmopolitan Review.*—*Chambers's Journal.*—*The Englishwoman's Magazine.*—*The Oxford Parochial Magazine.*—*The Eulwarks.*

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

Guide to the Army Competitive Examinations; being a Compendium of Practical Hints for Candidates with reference to Schools, Allowance, Outfits, and other Expenses; together with Extracts from the Examination Papers, Official Rules and Regulations, and all other necessary Information. By Captain A. H. HUTCHINSON, Royal Artillery (late Subaltern Officer, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich). London: Edward Stamford. 1861. pp. 100.

CAPTAIN HUTCHINSON informs his readers that he has been very frequently applied to—we suppose in his capacity of Subaltern Officer at the Woolwich Academy—for advice upon the subject of army entrance examinations, schools, outfits, &c., and that the volume before us is the consequence of such inquiries. Though there is, so far as we can discover, little or nothing novel in Captain Hutchinson's manual, which consists of selections from Horse-Guard rules and regulations, and extracts from examination papers, we are not disposed to find fault with a cheap and handy little compilation of this kind, which brings together scraps of knowledge likely to be of service to the young competitive examiner for the army. We cannot help smiling at the preface, which tells us that the noble profession of arms is open to all comers who are suitable; that any one may by his own merit and exertions rise, "unaided by interest in high places," to fame and important commands. In proof of this, Captain Hutchinson brings forward some eight names, of whom three-fourths are, or were, Indian officers, "who were comparatively free from the odiously-working influence "of interest in high quarters." It is undeniable that after a certain point in the army has been reached, if merit has to be put into the scale against influence, the latter will certainly kiss the ground. As the examination-papers, from which we have extracts in these pages, have been previously printed, we shall now only give a word of criticism to two questions. In page 90 we find—

Translate into Latin verse,

"His sung in ancient minstrelsy,
That Phoebus, wont to wear
The leaves of any pleasant tree, &c., &c."

Now the special object of choosing capable examiners is to test the examinee thoroughly, and yet these verses, translated into Latin sapphics, are to be found in a volume published some eight or ten years ago, the "Anthologia Oxoniensis," and in common use in many of our classical schools. When a boy has once got a Latin verse translation into his head it is quite impossible that he can turn the English poetry otherwise; and yet it was surely never intended that the present Solicitor-General's Latin poetry—the translation in the Oxford anthology is by Mr. Roundell Palmer—should be made to do duty in a Chelsea examination-room.

We also object to the following question, "Which declensions are parasyllabic, and which imparasyllabic?" We know that one grammar holds to five declensions, another has six, another seven, and so on up to a dozen. The Solon who set this question seems to imagine that grammar-writers are perfectly unanimous in the number of their declensions.

Chinese and Indo-European Roots and Analogues. By PLINY EARLE CHASE. (S. Low, Son, and Co. 1861. pp. 48.)—This curious little tractate on language was, we believe, printed for the American Philosophical Society. The object of the writer is to show that the Chinese and Indo-European languages are by no means so distinct in their origin as is generally supposed by philologists, Baron Bunsen, indeed, held that the old Chinese is the nearest existing approach to the original language of the human race, and some other lingual students have not been indisposed to accept this theory. Some of Mr. Chase's "Analogues"—he apparently does not like to venture upon using a stronger term of affinity—are very curious, while others are fanciful enough for the most imaginative philologist. The subject is an interesting one; the chief bar to pursuing it at length being the necessity of an acquaintance with that most difficult of tongues, the Chinese.

English Grammar; including the Principles of Grammatical Analysis. By C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London. Second Edition. (Walton and Maberly. 1861. pp. 170.)—*The Grammatical Analysis of Sentences.* By C. P. MASON, B.A. (Walton and Maberly. 1861. pp. 62.)—We spoke in high praise of Mr. Mason's English Grammar on its first appearance; and our verdict as to its merits has apparently been ratified, if we may judge from its speedy appearance in a second edition. For the benefit of teachers and others who require a really good English Grammar in a concise form, and at a moderate price, we may now add that the volume before us is remarkable for the strict accuracy of its definitions, and the philosophical nomenclature of its grammatical terms. The second of Mr. Mason's books calls for no further remark or explanation than that it is an exact reprint of a portion of the "English Grammar" for the use of persons who do not require the complete work.

A COMMITTEE, consisting of Viscount Eversley, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P., Sir J. W. Awdry, Bart., Mr. Selater-Booth, M.P., and other gentlemen, have reported upon the best form of testimonial to be raised to the memory of the late wardens of Winchester College. They recommend the restoration of the tower of the college, to be called "The Tower of the Two Wardens."

We stated a few weeks ago that the *Educational Times* (monthly) has been adopted by the College of Preceptors as its organ. We are requested to add that the paper in question is under entirely new management, and that in the number for the present month will be found a lengthy reply from the Head Master of Shrewsbury to the writer of the article on "Schoolmasters," which lately appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*. We also learn that the certificates of the College of Preceptors are now recognised by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, and thus by every medical school throughout the kingdom, as fair tests of a good general education.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Islington Proprietary School took place on Friday evening—the Vicar of Islington and rural dean occupying the chair. The Rev. H. A. Giraud, M.A., Master of St. John's, Westminster, gave a favourable report of the knowledge shown by the boys in classics, divinity, history, and geography; while highly creditable reports of the mathematical, French, and German studies were given by the Rev. T. A. Cock, M.A., Lecturer at King's College; the Rev. T. Marzial, Examiner at Eton College; and the Rev. Dr. Christlieb, respectively. After the recitation of the Latin and English prize poems, the Rev. R. W. Bush, M.A., the head master, read a long list of the honours gained during the year by the pupils of the school, at Oxford, Cambridge, King's College, and in the Government competitive examinations.

The Head-Mastership of Ely Cathedral Grammar School has become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. John Ingle, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. The appointment is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

The examination of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the University of London commenced on Monday. It will terminate on Tuesday next, the 6th of August, when those candidates who have distinguished themselves and desire to go for honours will enter upon a further examination, which will commence on the following Thursday and terminate on Saturday, the 10th. The second examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (pass examination) will commence on Monday, Oct. 1, and the examination for honours in connection with the same degree on Monday, Nov. 5.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of King's College School took place on Monday, Mr. William Cotton presiding. Before the prizes were given, recitations were delivered by the senior students. Dr. Jelf, the Principal of the College, then read the list of scholars belonging to the school who had sufficiently distinguished themselves to be adjudged worthy of a scholarship of the institution. A prize for a Latin essay was given by the Council to J. H. Martyn Weitbrecht, and for Greek Iambics to Eustace Fynes-Clinton. A prize for Latin verse was given by the Principal to Edward Heath; for English verse, by the Head Master, to J. H. M. Weitbrecht; for an English Essay, by the Literary Union, to J. H. M. Weitbrecht; and an extra prize was given to James J. C. Wyld. Prizes were also distributed to pupils in the first, second, third, lower fourth, upper fourth, lower fifth, upper fifth, lower sixth, and upper sixth classes, in the classics; and to 21 pupils in the division of modern instruction. Prizes in French were awarded to 18 pupils; in German, to 9 pupils; in mathematics, to 20 pupils; in arithmetic, to 9 pupils; in science, to 6 pupils; in landscape drawing, 5 pupils; in model or coloured drawing, 3 pupils; in geometrical drawing, 3 pupils; and in penmanship, 3 pupils. Prizes were also presented to the best pupil of each of the "Schools in Union."

Saturday last, being "Election Saturday" at Eton, the Provost of King's College, Cambridge, accompanied by the two "posers," visited the College in state, and were received with all due honour by the Provost, the Vice-Provost, and the Masters thereof. After the inspection, the usual speeches and recitations were delivered, followed by the dinner, the row up to Surley Hall, and the festivities which have ensued upon this occasion from time immemorial.

The report of the select committee appointed by the House of Commons to "inquire how the education of the destitute and neglected children may be most efficiently and economically assisted by any public funds," has been published. The document is as follows: "Your committee were appointed at an advanced period of the session; but they have prosecuted the inquiry with diligence, and have examined witnesses most competent to elucidate the entire subject, and sufficient, in the opinion of your committee, to support the conclusions which they submit without further delay to the judgment of the House. No child should be encouraged to go to a ragged school for whose education provision can be made elsewhere. For children who have acquired criminal or vagrant habits provision is made by the Industrial Schools Bill. Until that measure has been tried, no other provision at the expense of the State should be made for this class. The children of out-door paupers, destitute orphans, and deserted children, receiving out-door relief, ought to be provided for under Mr. Denison's Act by the guardians of the poor; but it appears to be the opinion of those who have paid attention to the subject, that they are not likely to be so generally, unless the Act be so altered as to make it compulsory upon the guardians to enforce the child's being sent to school as a condition of relief. The difficulties which would have to be encountered in the introduction of a system of compulsory education such as this are great. Some questions of detail which are touched upon in the evidence are worthy of attention with reference to this sub-

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ject. It has been suggested to your committee that the Committee of Council on Education might provide for the admission of children of out-door paupers into schools receiving Government aid; but your committee have received no evidence on the subject of this suggestion, and therefore refrain from expressing an opinion upon it. Children receiving in-door relief are provided for in the union district or workhouse schools. Provision, however, ought to be made for compelling boards of guardians to maintain workhouse schools in a more efficient state than they are generally in at present, or else to erect district schools. After all these reductions there still remains a residue to be dealt with, though of its numbers the committee have no evidence. Aid to ragged schools and other institutions where children are fed, or fed and lodged, is really aid in relief of the poor-rate, and this is true even when the aid is given as salary to a master, for such a payment sets at liberty an equal sum to be employed in feeding or lodging. The only ragged schools, therefore, to which relief can be given, are those which neither feed nor clothe, and the only children requiring their aid are the residue which remain after all the above deductions. The evidence of Mr. Rogers shows 'that where strenuous local exertions are made, the poorest and lowest districts in towns are capable of supporting schools under the Privy Council; and that the poorest parents may be induced to pay small fees towards their children's education. Still a residue exists which has not yet been reached by any other machinery than a ragged school; and the question remains whether ragged schools, which have undoubtedly been of considerable benefit, ought to receive further assistance from the State than at present. The London Ragged School Union, with Lord Shaftesbury at their head, are opposed to any Government grants being made to ragged schools, believing that such grants would interfere with their religious and missionary character, and relax the interest now taken in them. Much difference of opinion, however, prevails upon this subject among the managers of the schools themselves; and the managers of refuges, which are likewise institutions of a religious and missionary character, take a wholly different view of the question. The withdrawal of the Government grant to schools capable of being certified under the Industrial Acts, touches refuges, but not ordinary ragged schools. These ordinary ragged schools, if they give industrial training, may have certain allowances from the Privy Council for rent and raw materials, and are permitted, even without giving industrial training, to earn any grant from the Council, on compliance with the conditions prescribed to other schools. No rules have yet been suggested on which further grants of public money could safely be made; and the present grant for raw materials has been grossly abused and should be discontinued. Ragged schools closely resemble Sunday schools. They are strongly impressed with a missionary and religious character. Their primary object is to reclaim and civilise a child, and then to place it in some honest calling. To these objects instruction is secondary and subordinate. Yet Government inspection must be chiefly based on instruction. The grants made on that inspection would tend to divert the school from its main object. Infant schools, which take the child before it has been contaminated, appear to strike at the root of the evil which ragged schools only attack in its more advanced stage. They are comparatively cheap, because they require only female teachers; are very acceptable to parents, whom they relieve of the care of children at a helpless age, and not only keep them from evil, but lay the foundation of order, industry, and attention. Your committee therefore recommend that one or other of the measures to which reference has been made in the third paragraph of this report [the paragraph here referred to is near the commencement, commencing with 'The children of out-door paupers,' and ending with 'refrain from expressing an opinion upon it,'] be adopted, whereby admission into Government schools might be secured to destitute orphans, deserted children, and the children of out-door paupers; and that whatever children are not reached by the Industrial Schools Bill now passing through Parliament, or by the proposed measures, be left to the missionary exertions of the ragged school managers, without any further interference by the Government than exists at present.' Several ineffectual attempts were made to amend the report. It was ultimately adopted in the above form by six votes to four, the majority consisting of Mr. Lowe, Sir J. Graham, Sir B. Leighton, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Adderley, and Mr. Bruce; and the minority of Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Black, and Mr. Cave. Sir Stafford Northcote, being in the chair, did not vote. The report is dated the 23rd of July.

Oxford.—The Rev. Henry Hansell, M.A., is elected to the Fellowship of Magdalen, vacant for the Diocese of Norwich, and Mr. Chaloner W. Chute, B.A., of Balliol College, was at the same time elected to the open Fellowship.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Thrice within a week Mlle. Adelina Patti has been doing the heroine in Rossini's immortal "Barbiere." We are not about to eat our words while advancing a few more respecting the young *prima donna*, nor to condemn acts which have before extorted praise; but we must and will denounce the unwarrantable liberties taken with Rossini, in order to indulge an exuberant fancy or a bounding caprice. Historically the character of *Rosina* is not inapt for Mlle. Patti, although there is nothing at present peculiarly striking or very original in her representation of it. The music, as every one knows, was composed for a mezzo-soprano, and, consequently, many of the captivating strains are entirely out of Mlle. Patti's voice. It is notorious that *Rosina's* portion of the music of the opera has been over and over again accommodated to the exigencies of time and circumstance, as well as to the freaks of self-willed and ambitious donne; but memory aids not to cite one who has manifested less respect for "the swan of Pizarro" than Mlle. Patti on each and all the occasions referred to. She varies and embroiders the text to positive disfigurement. It is one, and a great thing, to sing music well,

that is, stored with rich meaning, and quite another to indulge in mere daring roulades and the exhibition of vocal fireworks. Despite the prevailing bad taste displayed by Mlle. Patti, there were a few partially redeeming traits. The largo melody of the opening cavatina was sung exquisitely, without the adulteration of a single passage. Rarely indeed have the introductory bars of the "Una voce" been more efficiently sung, and the only regret experienced by admirers of the opera was the speedy departure from the text. In the lesson scene a song by Wallace, known as the "Gipsy Maid," was introduced, and, although tame as a composition in contrast with other lesson scenes by eminent *prime donne* in times gone by, it evoked considerable gratification. Ronconi was more than ever irresistible as *Figaro*. His execution of the "Largo al factotum," of the duet with *Almaviva* (Mario), "All' idea de qual metallo," and of the trio in the last act, was brimfull of fun and good humour. Mario, being in voice, sang the music of the *Count* admirably, and acted the part to perfection. Sig. Ciampi improves slowly as *Doctor Bartolo*. As the music master Sig. Tagliafico has but few rivals. A strong effort was made on the first and second nights for a repetition of "La calunnia è un vert venticello," and, truth to speak, it deserved a rehearing more than two pieces that were called for and fully acknowledged. "Don Giovanni" was given on Friday. "The Huguenots" stands on the paper for this evening, and with it the National Anthem, to be sung as usual by all the members of the company.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

ON THURSDAY last, at four p.m., a meeting was held at the Gallery of the Architectural Union, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, in connection with the project for an International Concert Room, to receive the report of the person appointed to apply to the Secretary of the Royal Commissioners, to elect a committee and proper officers to assist in working the undertaking.

The hot weather empties the theatres as well as the town, and dramatic matters may now be said to be very nearly at low-water mark. Benefits and amateur performances now abound, and the various metropolitan volunteer corps are resorting to the stage as a means of augmenting their "band funds." On Tuesday the 1st Middlesex had a performance at the Lyceum in aid of their band fund. It is good news for the amateurs that an elegant little theatre has been opened for their use in Catherine-street, Strand, under the appropriate name of "The Gem Theatre." The *salle* is well arranged, very commodious, and thoroughly fit for the purpose.

Some pother has been made among the papers which pay especial attention to dramatic matters about the "undignified" nature of the proceedings at the Crystal Palace in aid of the Dramatic College. We really cannot see the want of dignity. Thirteen hundred pounds could scarcely, we think, have been got together for a good purpose in any easier or more innocent manner. We cannot see that there was anything improper in the conduct of those ladies and gentlemen of the histrionic profession who applied their powers of amusement upon that occasion for the benefit of others, and not, as they do in their way of business, for the benefit of themselves. They did not even step out of the way to do this good; for to act and to amuse is their function. When literary men appear upon the stage to act low comedy parts, something perhaps might be properly said about sacrificing the dignity of letters; but not so in the case of actors and actresses. Mr. Hollingshead playing the part of Pantaloon upon the Lyceum stage is scarcely an exalting spectacle for gods and men; but Messrs. Toole and Paul Bedford doing a bit of "excellent fooling" at the Crystal Palace is quite in keeping both with the men, the place, and the occasion.

The Australian papers state that "The Colleen Bawn" has been produced at Sydney, and that Sir William Don and his lady undertook the part of *Myles na Coppaleen* and the heroine. "The drama (says the *Sydney Morning Herald*) was a great success."

KEW GARDENS.—The flowers in the variegated beds on each side of the grand promenade, and those in the great parterre on the terrace, in front of the palm house, are progressing towards their most splendid summer beauty and perfection. The Conservatory No. 10 is an especial object of attraction—the verdant embowered roof and walls of this highly adorned and beautiful "Temple of Flora" being festooned, garlanded, and wreathed with foliage in endless variety of form and innumerable rich clusters of fragrant blossom, of a thousand rainbow tints and every shade of colour. The pitcher plant, trumpet, butterfly, passion flower, and other botanical rarities excite and win the admiration of the curious in such matters; models of the lotus, the Victoria Regia, and other tropical wonders have been placed in the old museum. The lawn is in most excellent order. The palm house, museums, conservatories, and orangery close at 6; the gardens at 7.

ART AND ARTISTS.

MR. W. B. SCOTT'S PICTURES.

A FEW WEEKS SINCE we announced that Mr. W. B. Scott's (of Newcastle) eight large historical pictures illustrative of the History of the English Border, painted for Sir W. C. Trevelyan—as decorations of the baronet's Hall at Wallington—were being exhibited at the French Gallery. It is to be regretted that so important and interesting a series should have been set before the London public at a late period of the season, when it must inevitably fail of becoming as widely known and appreciated as it merits to be. We regret, too, that we have been accidentally hindered until now from giving to the series that serious attention to which it is entitled. For these pictures, which have occupied the artist several years of earnest thought and labour, are not only infinitely the best he has produced, showing at

last the full scope and power of his mind, but (we say it advisedly) among the noblest—in aim and fulfilment—which our day has produced. No hasty judgment of them is likely to be the right one. They are not works captivating at first sight, or to the eye. Their appeal is to the mind; and from that tribunal the more consideration is given to them, and the oftener they are seen the more ample and genial recognition will be accorded. At first some demands on the critic's candour are made, as really original work, always abounding in imperfections, oftenest makes on us. We have to reconcile ourselves to the peculiarities and defects which lie on the surface, to the executive deficiencies and inequalities, to the sketchiness and bad drawing of parts, combined with daring power and direct meaning everywhere; and, above all, to the violent colour and utter absence of tone and correct light and shade which prevail throughout. We have no doubt, however, that in these respects the pictures will appear to greater advantage in the hall for which they were painted. In their present situation they are subjected to a flood of light, and are brought close to the eye. But, though oil pictures, they have been painted something on the principle (the right one for all wall decoration) of frescoes, and rather to give light than to absorb it. When occupying the sides of a less profusely-lit room, and placed further from the eye, we can conceive this unsophisticated assortment of positive colours, and that reckless contempt of finish which characterise portions of the pictures, toning down considerably and producing more decorative effect than subtler workmanship would do, which loses much of its value under such conditions. For all executive shortcomings, however, even in the present position of the pictures, the mental grasp and energy put forth in them more than make amends. For true dramatic spirit and accordant breadth of sympathy, for power of telling a story, for well-realised character, suggestive incident, directness and fertility of conception, freedom from (mental) mannerism, with its rigidity and restrictions—for vital force, in brief, the pictures are unequalled by any contemporary English works of their class.

It is time to enter into detail. The eight subjects chosen are well and thoughtfully selected as typically illustrative, not only of the history of the special locality, but of the beginnings and fluctuations of civilisation in England generally. They are of a kind to task all the qualities we have just enumerated. Though here treated with an ease which conceals their difficulty, the themes are sufficiently arduous for the majority of clever and even gifted painters to make a *fiasco* of. Mere powers of hand are impotent to grapple with such high arguments. Four of the pictures occupy themselves with leading and characteristic points in earlier times: Romano-British, as typified by the building of that grand monument of imperial resolution and organisation, the Roman wall; Saxon, by the calling of reluctant Cuthbert from his lonely hermitage to the bishopric of Hexham, and by the death of Bede in his cell amid the consummation of a life of noble toil; Danish, by one of those numerous descents from the sea, which did so much to invigorate the English stock. The strictly mediæval period—one with which Mr. Scott's mind is not the most intimately *en rapport*—is unrepresented, unless it be (very partially and one-sidedly) in the first of the "modern" division of the series, viz., "The Spur in the Dish," the Northumbrian dame's hint to her moss-trooping laird that the larder needs replenishing. The next in the series—Bernard Gilpin calming a family feud—is again illustrative of local manners and influences, and not (as all the others may be taken to be) of general English history also. The limitation is unavoidable; for the episodes are too characteristic of the speciality of Border life, the old fighting ages—both *ante* Reformation and *post*—to have been omitted. Still more modern times are represented with at once local and general significance by Grace Darling enacting her famous deed of heroism; and (still more characteristically) in that scene of brawny toil and varied play of mechanic forces, entitled "Iron and Coal."

The "Building the Roman Wall" is a genuine invention—a story on canvas, pregnant with suggestion. The centurion, noble in form and mien, his helmet gleaming in the sun, stands the representative of a higher intelligence, sternly remonstrating with the lazy unkempt Britons, who cower over their dice and kettle, while Spaniard, German, and African are busily toiling at the half-finished wall, the long line of which stretches over the distant hills; while others aim their arrows at the marauding Caledonians beyond the fosse; and elsewhere the legionaries are being drilled; and nearer the women—a grand type of matron this gaily-bedecked one with her babe in the foreground—are carrying food to the swarthy workmen. The only defects in the picture are those resulting from attention having been devoted in the painting (not in the design, which is admirable) to the intelligent making out in colour and drawing of the individual parts rather than of the whole; so that the principal figures at first sight look jammed together, and the subordinate ones somewhat flimsy and unsubstantial. In the "St. Cuthbert" the action of the manly young King Egfrid, who urges the self-denying hermit to take crozier in hand instead of the spade with which he has been digging up his frugal meal, and the kneeling group behind have the same expressive force and dignified directness without vulgar emphasis. Varied and well-contrasted action again, all tending to one point, characterise the scene in which the Venerable Bede dies on the floor of his cell, his body supported by the arm of one monk, his head by another; a third (an especially earnest and noble head), who holds a crucifix, kneeling beside in an attitude of prayerful sympathy and watchfulness, while the seated youthful scribe looks off from

the just completed MS. in awe and love, and the acolyte lights the tapers. To these scenes of calm, saintly, meditative toil succeeds one of wild stir and confusion in the "Descent of the Danes." Amid the spring morning the Scandinavian galleys crowd out of the early mist and around the purple promontory at Tyne's mouth upon the shore. At their approach the old dame with her valuables, the mother with her baby, the monk with his mass furniture, young girls and children, hasten up the hill, the summit of which young men are hastily inclosing. In striking contrast with the grand landscape and threatening cloud of sails in the distance is the domestic jumble telling of deserted homes in the foreground. Here, as elsewhere, no paramount sense of mere beauty is shown, though the occasion well admitted of its development. But some of the female heads have a power of their own in a distinct northern type, such as seems a favourite one with the artist. And everywhere there is life and reality. As a whole, this is one of the grandest of the series. Similar sympathy with powerful form and with the energy of life animates the "Spur in the Dish." The high-born dame, with her quaint head-dress and bunch of house keys at her girdle, is about to set down with a flourish the huge trencher and its indigestible contents before her expectant lord and astonished guest (a monk). The retainers behind—an admirable group—catch the drift of the well-known joke at once, some in a wild, exultant mood; as in a more serious spirit do the grand dogs who are crouched beside the table. A sensive lass follows the dame with a steaming mess of some kind which will do something, let us hope, to allay the immediate pangs of hunger. In "Bernard Gilpin," the good priest—the glove of defiance in his hand, which he has taken down from the wall—is about to step down from the altar steps to calm the fray which the question he has put is about to provoke between the defiant owner, who swaggers in the foreground with his wild, shaggy attendants, and the calmer faction on the other side of the church—for their part nowise unready to join in quarrel either. The priest and his lay friend at the reading-desk are the least satisfactory figures. Those of the Borderers, including a far from peaceful dame, who holds a sword ready to unsheath it for her next companion, are all exceedingly vigorous, varied, and characteristic.

One of the very finest in the series—and thanks, perhaps, to the prevalence of neutral tints, the least alloyed by technical peculiarities—is the "Grace Darling." We have a scene of wild awe and terror, without sordid horror, which provokes comparisons, greatly to the honour of the artist, with certain over-charged melodramatic performances by popular contemporaries. On the shattered wreck of the fated steamboat, the surviving eight are grouped in natural and simple attitudes. The comparatively small number of figures, by the way, greatly contributes to the effect of the scene on the mind, which a crowd would simply distract. The painter, however, has taken due advantage of this essential element of poetic effect by subordinating some figures to others, not making all alike emphatic, as an unimaginative man would have done. One figure, erect, leans on the bulwark with his right hand, with the other shades his eyes as he wistfully gazes through the blinding storm and surf into the furious sea, amid which the boat holding the noble heroine and her father is labouring. Beside him one solitary female passenger, her dead babe on her lap, shielding her eyes with her shawl, also looks out in half-bewildered hope. Next her, and nearest the exposed end of the vessel, the blue-coated mariner holds on, whose sou'-wester shades eyes which have looked steadily through many a storm. His calm earnest gaze, his face furrowed by the lines hardship and thought have ploughed, betoken one who knows what danger but not what panic means. On the otherside the central standing figure, one sailor is wrapping a cloak round a helpless passenger. We see, too, a pair of hands convulsively clasped around a spar; and other awe-struck faces gazing over the ship's side upon the boat which brings hope though no certainty of rescue. The unity of the composition is thus preserved. "Iron and Coal" is an original and stirring invention (a term it truly deserves), in a different class, in which action is made symbolic and suggestive of many things, and signally of the labour, commerce, and applied science, which now characterise the "North Countree" and make it a power on the earth. The stalwart grimy sons of toil in the foreground, who with sinewy arms wield their uplifted hammers to good purpose on the malleable iron, are admirable in character and energy, and typify honest labour in a noble and ideal, as well as honest, manner. They are, perhaps, crowded a little too closely together, so that we half fear they will do one another a mischief with their formidable tools. Near them, to the left, we have a pretty domestic hint in the little girl who sits with her father's dinner on an Armstrong gun. Beyond, a pit-boy with his Davy lamp tells us of the coal-mine. The river (it is, of course, Newcastle) bears loaded coal-keel and steamer. Beyond, stretch telegraph-wire and railway-bridge. Below, the quay is crowded with merchant, porter, fishermen, and miscellaneous persons. The latter are not the most satisfactorily painted items in the picture. The endeavour to tell too much has indeed led the artist to overcrowd the canvas with subordinate figures and detail: as notably in the foreground where the newspaper, letters, &c., are a little too obtrusive, and slightly interfere with the main significance of the composition. The attempt to make a picture tell us all that the printed page can tell is always futile. A fine effect of light and shade appropriate to the scene is partly seized, and, through this very over-abundance of detail, missed. On the whole, however, this concluding scene of bloodless strife is a noble and suggestive complement to the solemn dignity of those which typify the

earlier ages, and to the picturesque animation of those which represent the middle period of Border history.

Next to the dramatic power and the faculty of enlisting our interest and sympathies, which are unfailing throughout this remarkable series, we would mention the suggestive beauty and truth of the landscape backgrounds: whether it be "bare sky and mountain bare," and lonely tarn, as in "The Roman Wall;" or the shimmering sea in the "St. Cuthbert," out of which the lone Farne Island and its wild vegetation rises, with the screaming sea-birds wheeling around under the vivid sky; or the grand stretch of headland pushing out amid the breakers and mists which the growing sun glorifies in the "Descent of the Danes;" or the crimson-streaked dawn against which stands up the lighthouse top, and the wild war of sea and sky in the "Grace Darling." It is not only that those grand natural features have been honestly studied and truthfully rendered, but that they have been turned to ideal use, and made poetically significant. In such scenes as the "Bede," the "Spur in the Dish," and "Bernard Gilpin," where antique detail and accessory have had to be introduced—things of which in modern art we have had a surfeit—these also are admirably painted, with thorough intelligence, but sparingly and in their place, not merely "for effect:" that most offensive dodge of the mindless artist. One of the refreshing characteristics, in fact, of these pictures is their freedom from the vulgar defects as well as from some of the hackneyed excellences which characterise the legion of clever artists in modern days. The shortcomings are of an entirely candid and unsophisticated kind, are not of that plausible species which affect to be virtues. Even in colour—the weakest side of the pictures, if we look for general harmony and tone, or for still subtler and sweeter mysteries—we find this to be true. The colour is not morbid or meretricious. Though in general effect faulty and unreal, in parts it is often true and good, thanks to an honest transference to canvas of the local colour of objects. Mr. Scott's great want as an artist may be said to be of "style:" that vague but positive attribute which does so much to dignify the works of men of far less mental claim; and which is always a gift of nature developed by training. But the defect is with him a negative one. He does not cover deficiencies with a tawdry or borrowed cloak. The fascinations of art as art are absent. Yet despite all this, despite much that is naïf, much often that is almost archaic, we feel while we look at these pictures as if we were amid a clearer and rarer spiritual atmosphere than we can often climb to in modern art. The (mental) manner is a large one. By means of his imperfect art this painter is able to vanquish many a possessor of perfected art, to use "the large discourse of reason," to interest us, to feed us with ideas in short. We congratulate Sir W. C. Trevelyan on the result of his liberal and intelligent commission in having secured a series of historical pictures of such rare merit as decorations for his Hall. For the central position in the same Hall, a commission was given to Mr. Woolner for an important group typical of the progress of English civilisation; a group which promises to be one of the noblest and most significant in modern sculpture.

THE EXHIBITIONS of the Academy, of the Society of British Artists, and of the two Water-Colour Societies have closed. A few still continue open: that of the British Institution (old masters), of Mr. W. B. Scott's pictures at the French Gallery in Pall-mall, and Messrs. Hayward and Leggatt's City exhibition—one comprehending many good pictures selected from recent exhibitions and from artists' studios. At the German Gallery Mr. Holman Hunt's picture still continues one of the established institutions of the town in the sight-seeing way. The Victoria Cross Gallery of Mr. Desanges also is still open. When indeed, nowadays, is London without its picture exhibitions?

To the London exhibitions succeed the provincial. The Brighton exhibition will commence on the 26th of this month; about the same date those of the Worcester Society of Arts and of the Birmingham Society of Arts; and early in September those of the Liverpool Academy and of the Liverpool Society of the Fine Arts—institutions which still continue to compete with one another in bootless rivalry. The Society has altered its exhibition-gallery for the better—improved its light and augmented the space on the line.

On Wednesday evening (the 31st ult.) the usual *soirée* was given by the Royal Academy, which always celebrates the close of its exhibition.

The private view of the prizes selected this year by the fortunate prize-holders of the Art-Union of London takes place to-day (Saturday) at the Suffolk-street Gallery.

The works selected by prize-holders in the Art-Union of England will be on public view at 13, Regent-street, from Monday next (the 5th).

By an error of the press last week the date of Mrs. Wells's lamented decease was given as the 5th, instead of the 15th July.

The India Museum, not yet absorbed by that in Great Russell-street, though removed from Leadenhall-street, is now open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in Fife House, Whitehall. The museum includes, among its miscellaneous and varied contents, collections of Hindoo sculpture of high historic interest, a portion of which is now exhibited for the first time. It would be much to be lamented that this museum should ever lose its distinct existence or individuality.

At a meeting last week of the Common Council of the Corporation of London an important step was taken towards recognition by that body of the claims of the fine arts. Mr. John Kelday, the chairman of the Library Committee, moved, "That, in the opinion of this court, it is desirable that the special attention of the citizens of London and of the public in general should be invited to the various works of art and objects of interest belonging to the corporation and deposited in the library and elsewhere; and that for this purpose they should be exhibited at a meeting or *conversazione* to be held within the Guildhall of this city; and that it be

referred to the Library Committee to consider and report as to the most suitable time, and the facilities for holding such *conversazione*, and generally with reference to obtaining such necessary aid and assistance from persons and public bodies possessed of art-treasures as would render the meeting successful." The motion was not carried in its original form. By way of escape from at once pledging the Corporation to the projected movement, an amendment was substituted to refer the proposition "to the Library Committee to consider the propriety of holding a meeting such as that proposed, and, if so, that they should consider the arrangements necessary to be made, and the time most suited for holding the meeting, and to report thereon to the court, with an estimated cost of the same."

At the same meeting a proposition of Mr. Deputy Lott's was agreed to, to consider the propriety of removing the present roof from the Guildhall, and replacing it by an open roof, in accordance with the architecture of the building; and if they should think such work or any other work desirable, to report to the court the probable expense thereof.

On Monday last the statue to the poet James Montgomery, erected over his grave by local subscription, the Sunday-schools taking the lead, was inaugurated at Sheffield with much solemnity, in the presence of mayor and corporation, of the local magistrates, clergy, and public bodies generally, backed by an immense concourse of townspeople. Addresses were delivered by the Mayor, by the Rev. Canon Sale, and others. The statue is from the hand of Mr. John Bell. It is of bronze, on a plain granite pedestal, bearing, however, inscriptions on each side—two of them being poems by Montgomery. The total cost of the ground, statue, pedestal, &c., was 1194*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

PROFESSOR OWEN ON A NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.—The paper which is appearing in sections in the pages of a contemporary as a "communication" from Professor Owen, has been already read by him before the Royal Institution, but was not published in the minutes on account of its great length, and because the Professor was unwilling to allow it to appear in an abstracted or abbreviated form. We reserve all comments upon the scheme until the whole document is before the public, when we shall attempt to analyse and appreciate the Professor's scheme for founding a Museum of Natural History distinct from the British Museum.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A special general meeting of the society was held on Monday last, in the Council-room at the gardens, South Kensington, Mr. S. H. Godson in the chair, when upwards of sixty new Fellows were balloted for and duly elected; including his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, his Excellency the Danish Minister, Marquis of Northampton, Countess of Kinnoul, Viscount Torrington, Viscount Curzon, M.P., Lord Aveland, Lord Camoys, Lord Cranstoun, Lady Roe, Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, M.P., Mr. T. T. Bernard, M.P., Mr. J. B. Stanhope, M.P., the Hon. and Rev. W. C. Talbot, Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Grey, Sir Daniel Cooper, Captain W. H. Molyneux, R.N., Captain Barlow, Captain Elwes, &c.

THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The programme for the eighteenth annual meeting has been issued. The Association meets this year at Exeter during the week beginning Monday, the 19th of August. The proceedings will be conducted according to a published plan, or with as close an adherence thereto as possible. The principal places to be visited are: *Monday*—Remains of Rougemont Castle and other antiquities in the city. *Tuesday*—Examination of Cathedral; Excursion to Fynes; visits to Coplestone and Crediton. *Wednesday*—Visit to Ford Abbey; excursion to Ottery St. Mary; Cadhay House. *Thursday*—Excursion to Newton Abbott, Hacombe; Compton Castle, by Cockington to Torquay; St. Michael's Chapel; Torr Church and Abbey; visit to Islam Chapel and Kent's Cavern. *Friday*—Excursion to Tiverton; Collumpton; Bradfield House; Bradninch Manor House. *Saturday*—Excursion to Dartmouth; Dartington Hall; Berry Pomeroy Castle; Totnes. On the Monday following the Congress (August 26th), it is proposed to arrange a party to proceed to Dartmoor and institute an examination of some of its most remarkable antiquities. On this occasion the Association will be entertained by the Teign Naturalists' Field Club, from whom a most obliging invitation has been received, and will have an opportunity of inspecting some of the chief remains in the vicinity of Chagford. During the Congress week the Association will be received by the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter; Sir Stafford Northcote, the President; Sir John T. Coleridge, and J. S. Walrond, Esq. Papers will be read and discussions take place every evening. Among the papers already promised are the following: Mr. Planché on the Earls of Devon; Mr. T. Wright on the Library given by Bishop Leofric to Exeter Cathedral, in the beginning of the 11th century, and on the Exeter Municipal Records; Mr. Pettigrew on some Roman Antiquities found in Exeter; Mr. C. E. Davis on Exeter Cathedral; Mr. E. Leven on unpublished Devonshire MSS. in the British Museum; Sir Gardner Wilkinson on Dartmoor.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland commenced its annual summer congress at Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 23rd ult., and the meeting was continued on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. At the inaugural meeting, the chair, which was temporarily occupied by Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., was taken by Lord Talbot de Malahide. Addresses of welcome were delivered by the Rev. Canon Argles and Archdeacon Davys on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough; by the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton and Mr. J. M. Heathcote on behalf of the nobility, clergy, and gentry of Northamptonshire; and by Mr. G. H. Whalley, M.P., on behalf of the inhabitants of Peterborough. The Rev. T. James, of Theddington, read a paper "On the Archæology of Northamptonshire," for which he received the thanks of the meeting on the motion of the Bishop of Lincoln, seconded by Lord Neaves. A second meeting was held in the evening, the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton in the chair, at which Mr. J. H. Parker read a paper "On the Ancient Houses, Domestic Chapels, and Hospitals in the County of Northamptonshire and the neighbourhood of Peterborough;" and Mr. H. M. Bloxham also contributed an essay "On the Early Saxon Tombs in Peterborough Cathedral." On Wednesday a meeting of the Historical Section took place under

the presidency of the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely, and papers were read by the Rev. J. Earle, late Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, "On the Local Nomenclature of Northamptonshire;" by Mr. C. C. Babington, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, "On the Ancient History of the Fens;" and by the Rev. A. W. Brown, "On certain existing Landmarks of Early Ecclesiastical History." An excursion followed to Barnack, Whittering, and Caistor churches. In the evening a dinner took place at the Great Northern Hotel, Lord Talbot de Malahide presiding, and the Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough afterwards gave a *conversazione* at the deanery. On Thursday a trip was made by special train to Oakham, where the castle-hall, the earthworks of the castle, the church, &c. were inspected; and at noon the party passed on to Stamford, where the various churches, the site of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury, &c., were visited. On the invitation of the leading inhabitants of the town, the party were entertained at luncheon, the mayor (Mr. Johnson) presiding. The meeting, which is numerously attended by members of the institute from all parts of the kingdom, will continue till Tuesday. One of its most interesting features is a temporary museum, which includes some exceedingly rare and valuable objects, and, *inter alia*, no fewer than forty portraits of Mary Queen of Scots from various collections.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to disown certain statements unintentionally attributed to me in your last number by the reviewer of the little work entitled "Ratios, Concrete and Abstract: intended as a Substitute for the Fifth Book of Euclid; and also as a New Introduction to Algebra."

I do not charge the "Fifth Book of Euclid" with "having no satisfactory premises, although the demonstrations present a certain appearance of simplicity and good reasoning, by skillfully confounding the terms *number*, *quantity*, and *ratio*." If your reviewer will only read my preface again, he will see that these words apply—not to Euclid's demonstrations of the propositions in his Fifth book—but to the *algebraical* demonstrations usually substituted for those of Euclid. The objection so applied is, by no means, a new one.

Again, my definition of proportion does not claim to be as "*vigorous* as Euclid's definitions;" the word I used was *rigorous*. This somewhat comical mistake, however, is probably that of the printer and not of the reviewer.—I am, Sir, yours, &c. H. M'COLL.

THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

WE ARE NOW ENTERING THE MIDWINTER of the literary year. Mr. C. J. Andersson relieves the dreariness of the season with a new volume of African travel, describing his explorations and adventures in the country surrounding the Okavango River. Mr. Muir completes his learned and extensive life of Mahomet in a third and fourth volume. Mr. Ed. Falkener, who has given to Greek sculpture and architecture the painstaking study of years, publishes a paper read before the Archaeological Society of Berlin on the Hypæthron of Greek Temples; and adjoins some observations in reply to criticisms on his last work "Dædalus." Mr. Rorison issues some notes in reply to Mr. Darwin's "Origin of Species" under the title of "The Three Barriers." The Bishop of Chester forbade the Rev. H. B. Wilson, of the "Essays and Reviews," preaching in the Rev. Mr. McNaught's Chapel in Liverpool, but the Episcopal order was evaded by Mr. McNaught reading Mr. Wilson's sermons, and here they are printed and published by Messrs. Longman and Co., and baited with a factitious interest by the Bishop's hostility. "Miss Gwynne of Woodford," by Garth Rivers, and "Ashcombe Churchyard," by Evelyn Benson are the novels of the week.

The Americans are very proud of their Mr. J. Lothrop Motley, and of his frank recognition as a historian, and his popularity, in Europe. Yet some of their wiser critics pause in their jubilation, and query: how long will the world continue to read 1095 pages in order to master Mr. Motley's version of six years in the History of the United Netherlands? It is a sensible and pertinent question, and applies quite as much to this side of the Atlantic as the other. The diffuseness of our modern literature is more than the most active general reader in Mudie's can cope with; and new books, magazines, reviews, and newspapers have become the exclusive mental diet of hosts of readers. The amazing development of circulating libraries and the profusion of reading they offer to their subscribers, have quite thrown old books out of fashion in many households. Many readers, too, are guided in their selection of books by reviewers; and as reviewers confine themselves to what are new, and indicate so much that is good in current literature, readers are left neither time nor inclination to revert to books good and old. To protest against this state of matters would be vain. There is no doubt that the number of newspapers, magazines and reviews, novels, travels, histories, biographies, and other popular forms of literature, will go on increasing in number and bulk with every year; and that whatever is newest will meet with the first attention from the multitude. This multiplication of books evokes continual complaints of "Who can read those lives—who those travels? Everybody that dies has a biography, everybody that travels writes a book, and every scribbler of verses or tales prints them." Supposing this were anything like true, nothing is easier than not to read. Waste paper has many uses, and is easily disposed of. The hardship is for the librarians of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Dublin, and the British Museum, to find storage for every book voided by the press. It, indeed, appears, with cheap paper and printing, the increase of wealth, the diffusion of education and of taste for literature, and the power of writing average English, that the memoirs and correspondence of everybody who has filled any place of moderate mark in social or public life will, by and by, take the place of gravestone, epitaph, and monument. Yet, should it in the end come to that, there is no serious cause for grumbling. We may look at such memorial volumes and forget them as easily as we do the novels and travels of the season, and the newspapers of the day. But, as our American friends fear for Mr. Motley, voluminous literature, even with high talent in it, is a bad passport to immortality. Posterity will have its own precious affairs to look after, and its own bright books to read, and much we

are proud of and enjoy will be of no account with them. Nothing will more certainly ensure the neglect of some of our best writers than their diffuseness, and they will be known, if known at all in the future, merely by name and in shreds and patches. How many, a hundred years hence, will read Macaulay, Motley, Alison, Buckle, Froude, Prescott, Bancroft, not to mention lesser names who provoke, delight, and instruct us to day?

The nineteenth volume of Thiers' "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire" is announced for the 12th August next, along with the fifteenth and last part of the "Vignettes et portraits." Among Dentu's new publications we observe "Le Drame de la Jeunesse," by Paul Féval; the "Histoire d'une bouchée de Pain," by Jean Macé, Professor at Beblenheim, in the form of letters addressed to a young lady on the life of man and animals; and "Les Aventures de Karl Brunner, Doctor in Theology," by Alfred Assolant. Ballière publishes a third edition of M. A. Brierre de Boismont's interesting work, "Des Hallucinations," a scientific history of apparitions, visions, dreams, extacy, magnetism, and somnambulism. Paul Dupont supplies the students and cultivators of the French language with a novelty, a "Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue Française," representing by families of words, and in alphabetical order, conformably to the plan of the "Dictionnaire de l'Académie" (1691), the origin and history of all the words, their etymologies, their relations to ancient and modern languages, and their derivatives. The editor is Professor M. Morand. Three numbers have appeared; the work will be completed in 120 numbers. A second edition has appeared of that not uninteresting work, "Dix Ans de Prison," by the restless revolutionist, M. Martin Bernard. The literary week has had nothing to distinguish it from the many dull weeks which preceded it.

The Abbé Barges, Professor of Hebrew in the Sorbonne, lately published a Latin translation of the Psalms of David from an Arabic version made in the tenth century, by a Karaite of Bassora, Rabbi Japheth-ben-Héli. M. Munk, in presenting a copy of this work to the Academy of Inscriptions, stated that it yields new and important matters for Biblical exegesis. Except the Pentateuch, all the Arabic versions of the books of Scripture have been made from the Greek or the Syriac; the latter version from the Hebrew. Another source of interest in the version of Japheth-ben-Héli, is its emanating from a Karaite. The sect of Karaites which, as it is known, was formed about the middle of the eighth century at Bagdad, rejects the authority of the Talmud, without, however, rejecting the rabbinical traditions, as did the ancient Sadducees; it combats only those traditions which are opposed to the Biblical text, and desires that this text should always be explained in a rational manner, and conformably to the rules of grammar. It was the Karaites who founded the science of Hebrew grammar and a rational exegesis. Although they have not prevailed over rabbinism, to which the immense majority of the Jews adhere, they have however important schools in Cairo, Jerusalem, and other cities of the East. Here, however, they have nearly entirely disappeared; but several thousands of them are counted in the Crimea. They speak among themselves a Tartar dialect, which they write in Hebrew characters. The traveller recognises in them a mixed race of Jewish and Tartar elements, and M. Munk thinks we cannot fail to see in them the remnants of the Khazar-people, who, in the eighth century, were, in great part, converted to Judaism.

If in France the book-trade is dull, in Germany it is duller still. A few heavy books turn up, which, at this season, no man in his senses would attempt to read; and, turning up, they straightway lie upon the counter. The Francophobia provokes many pamphlets, patriotic odes, and political squibs, which do not leave much train of

fire behind them. Theology even, a grand German staple, makes little show. The classics are heavy; and science is not much lighter. There is, however, a considerable parade of guide-books and maps, intended for the use of those who meditate autumnal peregrinations. Among recent arrivals from Germany there are scarcely half-a-dozen books that one could recommend for sylvan or seaside reading. "Washington's Leben," by the well-known author, J. Venedy, may perhaps beguile an hour in recalling some of the more salient points in that hero's career, for if it has not the fulness it has not the dullness of Jared Sparks. Feodor Wehl, is a name not quite unknown to literature. He does his best to entertain us in a volume of tales of all sorts, "Allerweltsgechichten: ein novellen Buch." If one is wearied of lightest literature, he may take up the second volume, which has just come out, of Karl Andree's "Forschungsreisen in Arabien und Ost Afrika," a compilation from the discoveries of Burton and Speke, Krapf, Rebmann, Erhardt, and others. Upon homoeopathic principles, such a book should cool one down in these hot days. All this said, we cannot omit to mention the appearance of an excellent and valuable work by Leo Meyer, which, after Bopp's comparative grammar, is certain to engage the attention of men of learning most, "Vergleichende Grammatik der Griechischen und Lateinischen Sprache." It reads like a book; it is a biography of words, leading us to the knowledge of the gentility of some and the vagabondage of others. It may interest some of our scientific readers to know that an index to the "Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie" has been brought out, for Vol. I. to Vol. CXVI., by Dr. G. C. Wittstein.

REV. J. W. BURTON, whose life of Patrick Fraser Tytler will be remembered, has a volume of "Letters from Rome, Written to Friends at Home," on hand, which will be published towards the close of the year by Mr. Murray.

MR. ISAAC TAYLOR, who has criticised in the *North British* the "Essays and Reviews," is engaged in developing his opinions in a volume which will be shortly published, probably by Messrs. Bell and Daldy.

SAID AND DONE, a novel, in one volume, will be published immediately by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

MISS MULOCH, it is said, is busy with a novel for Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

MR. CHARLES BRAY, in announcing the new edition of his "Philosophy of Necessity," to be published by Messrs. Longman and Co., in his prospectus puts the case of law over mind as over matter very strongly. He says "he thinks it particularly important at the present time, when Sociology is struggling into existence, to make clear the fact that mind is equally subject to 'law' or 'invariable sequence' with matter, and that social science can only be accepted as science in proportion as such laws of mind are recognised, determinable, and predicable. The object of the 'Philosophy of Necessity' is to show: That one half of creation—mind, has not been left unsubjected to law, but that like causes produce like effects with regard to mental as to physical phenomena. Morality thus becomes a science as sure in its deductions as chemistry."

MR. ROBERT BELL'S annotated edition of the English Poets, which reached a twenty-ninth volume and ceased, will be resumed in January, and continued periodically until completed, by Messrs. Griffin, Bohn, and Co.

THE MEMOIR, LETTRES, AND REMAINS of M. De Toqueville, so long announced by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., are deferred until November. The translation will be by the author of "Napoleon's Correspondence with King Joseph," and large additions are promised to the French edition, which has already been so favourably reviewed in England.

MR. DANIEL HENRY HAIGH is engaged on "The Conquest of Britain by the Saxons: a Harmony of the History of the Britons, the works of Gildas, the Brut and the Saxon Chronicle with reference to the Events of the Fifth and Sixth Centuries." This work he will follow up with another on "The Anglo-Saxon Sagas: an Examination of their Value as Historical Evidences." Both will be published by Mr. J. Russell Smith of Soho-square.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.—In the House of Commons, Mr. E. Crawford moved and obtained an order for returns of the registered newspapers of the United Kingdom, and of the number, if any, of stamps at one penny issued to each, for each quarter respectively, from the 30th day of June 1860 to the 30th day of June 1861; also, of stamps at three-halfpence issued to any such newspaper during that period; and similar return of registered publications, and of stamps issued to them, during the same period. These returns have, of course, considerable interest; but, since the abolition of the compulsory newspaper stamp, they have no value as records of the real circulations of newspapers.

MESSRS. DEIGHTON, BELL, and Co., of Cambridge, are preparing a series of Cambridge School and College Text Books, edited by members of the University of Cambridge, in which the methods and processes employed in University teaching will be followed. The Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., Dean of Ely, has two volumes in hand on Statics and Dynamics; Mr. W. H. Besant, M.A., also two, on Hydrostatics and Conic Sections; the Rev. R. Main, M.A., of the Radcliffe Observatory, one on Astronomy; Mr. F. P. Hudson, M.A., one on Trigonometry; and Mr. G. D. Liveing, M.A., one on Chemistry.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY AND DR. WILLIAMS.—In the Court of Arches on Friday, last week, the first formal proceedings were taken in the suit instituted by the Bishop against Dr. Williams for his article on Bunsen's Biblical Researches in the "Essays and Reviews." Mr. Toller exhibited a proxy, under the hand and seal of the Bishop of Salisbury, constituting him his proctor; and Mr. Dubois was duly constituted proxy for Dr. Williams; and it was announced that the articles had been laid before counsel, and that a day would be in due course be appointed for the hearing. The Rev. Rowland Williams, D.D., was formerly a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and two or three years ago was appointed by his College to the benefice of Broad Chalk, Wiltshire, in the diocese of Salisbury. In the citation with which he has been served, and in the articles which will be filed, he is charged with throwing contempt on the Prophetic books of the Old Testament, and otherwise degrading the Scriptures. It is understood that Dr. Williams will defend himself in asserting that in the article complained of, he has merely set forth in detail the leading views of Baron Bunsen, as expressed in his theological writings, especially in his "Egypt's Place in Universal History," and his "Gott in der Geschichte;" and that in his own commentaries upon these, he has not laid himself open to any charge which will subject him to ecclesiastical punishment. The Bishop opens this suit without sympathy from many who are as earnestly opposed as himself to the views imputed to Dr. Williams. They say the prosecution will likely fail, that it will only give wide publicity to the opinions it is intended to repress, that it will excite interest and favour for those opinions, and bring scandal upon the Church; to which the Bishop simply answers that he must do his duty.

M. PAUL BELLONI DU CHAILLON'S Explorations and Adventures have now reached their tenth thousand, and the sale and demand for the work at the libraries still continues brisk.

HILLS AND PLAINS, a novel in two volumes, is announced by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

JOHN AUSTIN'S Lectures on Jurisprudence, in continuation of the posthumous publication of his "Province of Jurisprudence Determined" is announced by Mr. Murray.

MR. J. RUSSELL SMITH, of Soho-square, has just published his 52nd catalogue of "Choice, Useful, and Curious Books." We observe Mr. Norfolk's "Gleanings in Graveyards" has reached a second edition.

MR. FONBLANQUE, who has addressed several letters from the East to the *Times*, has prepared an account of his travels in Japan and China, which Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. will publish.

LADY LILANOVER, it is stated, has three more volumes of Mrs. Delany's Memoirs nearly ready for the press.

EARL STANHOPE'S Life of William Pitt will be completed in a third and fourth volume, which are said to be in an advanced state of preparation.

MR. THOMAS COLLEY GRATTAN is, we hear, about to publish his Recollections, Literary and Political.

A SMALL WORK ON THE ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES, by the Rev. C. H. Bromley, M.A., of Cheltenham, will be published shortly by Messrs. A. and C. Black.

PROFESSOR STANLEY will follow up the publication of his Lectures on the Eastern Church by Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church. The first part is announced by Mr. Murray, commencing with Abraham and ending with Samuel.

NEVILLE TEMPLE AND EDWARD TREVOR, the authors of "Tannhäuser; or, the Battle of the Bards," a poem which has been received with more than common favour, are, it is said, no other than Mr. Robert Bulwer Lytton, better known as Owen Meredith, and the Hon. Julian Fane, son of the late Earl of Westmoreland, Ambassador at Vienna. As pointed out in our columns of the 13th ult., "Tannhäuser" was evidently inspired by Tennyson, but, on a closer inquiry, the *Oriental Budget* reports wholesale plunder and imitation. Owen Meredith is notorious as amongst the cleverest and most unblushing of plagiarists; but why take the Hon. Julian Fane into partnership? However, Mr. Fane has "proclivities" that way. When in 1850 he took the Chancellor's medal at the University of Cambridge for the English poem, it was remarked that his verses had a very strong flavour of Milton's *Lycidas*.

DR. SAMUEL SMILES was some time ago reported to be engaged on a life of Sir Hugh Myddelton, the maker of the New River; but his labours have taken a much wider scope. He has nearly completed two volumes of a large work on "the Lives of the Engineers, with accounts of their principal Works, and a History of Inland Communication in Britain," which Mr. Murray will publish. Vols. I. and II. will consist of biographies of Sir Hugh Myddelton, and other early engineers; James Brindley and the Duke of Bridgewater; James Smeaton; John Rennie; and Thomas Telford, with their portraits, and many woodcuts in illustration of the text. It is said that Dr. Smiles in his researches has rescued some worthy names, which have passed from professional and popular memory into oblivion.

PROFESSOR GEORGE STEPHENS proposes to publish a work on "The Old Northern Runic Inscriptions of Scandinavia and England," collected for the first time and deciphered, with facsimiles, tables of Runic alphabets, and translations. The work will contain every known inscription in these earlier so-called "Anglo-Saxon" Runes, whether on carved stones, Runic crosses, jewels, bracteates, or other objects. They are more than seventy in number, almost all found in Scandinavia or England, and exhibit our Northern mother-tongue in its oldest hitherto discovered shape, the transition dialects from about A.D. 200 to about A.D. 1000, when in the high north the slowly emerging exclusively Scandinavian forms have gradually become more fixed, and the fresh series of simpler or Scandinavian Runic remains—about 2000 in Scandinavia alone—may be said to commence. He hopes to produce the work in one volume quarto this year; but, before he goes to press, wishes to procure one hundred subscribers at one guinea each to secure him from loss, profit from such a work being out of the question. Subscribers' names will be received by Mr. J. Russell Smith, Soho-square.

THE "BOOKSELLER" v. THE "BOOKSELLERS' RECORD."—In the last issue of the *Bookseller* a paragraph appears, headed "Editors and Contributors," which, under pretence of being a report of a case lately tried by the Court of Common Pleas, is in effect a malicious and untruthful attack upon this journal. The case in question was between ourselves and a gentleman formerly employed to furnish and collect material for the *Booksellers' Record* department and other departments of the *Critic*. It was a question of wages. The plaintiff claimed payment as "an editor," having been dismissed for what was considered and shown to be misconduct. On the part of the defendants it was proved that the plaintiff was not engaged as editor, and this the jury believed; for, although the plaintiff showed that it was the custom to engage editors by yearly hiring, the jury only gave him three months' pay. This very simple case has been made by the *Bookseller* the subject of a long article, which pretends to be a report, in which the main statement is taken entirely from the opening speech of plaintiff's counsel, which contained (as opening speeches of counsel sometimes do) many allegations utterly untrue, and in support of which no proof was offered. The *animus* on the part of the *Bookseller* in taking this course is obvious. It is intended to introduce these false allegations to the trade under pretence of a law report. The so-called report opens with the admission "from the opening speech of his (plaintiff's) counsel it appears," &c., and then comes what professes to be a statement of the case. If every case were reported from the statement of plaintiff's counsel, every report would be little better than a libel. This must be clear to every business man. Plaintiff's counsel, instructed by their clients, state many things which are untrue, and it was eminently so in this case. The statement about the decrease of the circulation of the *Critic* was entirely false, and no attempt was made to prove it by evidence. It was a malicious insinuation, utterly untrue, and quite foreign to the case. The *animus* of the plaintiff in making it was as obvious as is the *animus* of the *Bookseller* in adopting it. At another part of this "report" it states that plaintiff "culled matter from the *Bookseller*"—insinuating thereby that the *Booksellers' Record* department is compiled from the *Bookseller*. If the reader will only recollect that the *Booksellers' Record* contains every week about three times as much original intelligence about books and bookselling as the *Bookseller* issues once a month, the absurdity of this insinuation is obvious. Altogether the publication of this garbled and untruthful report is a very dishonest and malicious attempt to be mischievous; but happily the facts are too open and too easily inquired into to allow the attempt to be successful. We desire to make no vain boast either of our circulation or our position; but if the *Bookseller* has as good reason to be satisfied with both as we have, it ought to be above such cowardly endeavours to stab a rival in the back. Moreover, considering the service which this department of the *Critic* renders to the *Bookseller* in the way of supplying the compiler of the latter with material for his publication, we may not unfairly add a charge of base ingratitude.

AMERICA.—MRS. LONGFELLOW, the wife of Professor Longfellow, died at Cambridge, Boston, on the 10th July. She was engaged in making wax seals in the library, for the amusement of her two youngest children, when her dress caught fire from a match with which she was melting the wax. She had on a light summer dress, which was in flames in a moment. Mr. Longfellow, who was in his study near by, ran to her assistance, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, with considerable injury to himself, but too late to save her life. She lingered in intense agony, alleviated by the administration of ether, until the following day, when she died. She was a daughter of the Hon. Nathan Appleton of Boston, a wealthy and highly-respected New England merchant. He was so shocked with the news of his daughter's fearful death that he died in a few hours afterwards, aged 83. Mrs. Longfellow was the "Mary Ashburton" of her husband's romance of "Hyperion."

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT at the Harvard College on the 17th July, in the presence of Mr. Motley, thus glorified his labours and indicated his future business: "Our noble Motley, who delights us with his company to-day, has elevated the history of the Netherlands to a light and beauty not reflected upon it by any of his predecessors, though a Bentivoglio and a Grotius are among them; nay, who has delineated the most illustrious sovereign that ever filled the throne of England, and the most momentous and romantic event in her history, with a discrimination, an acuteness, a graphic charm, a creative power that turns the dead past into a living presence,—which casts all former historians of that period into the shade. Yes, and he has done something else; in his admirable communications to the *London Times*, he has placed before the much misinformed British public the true character of the great events now passing before us; and has shown us that, if our beloved country must have its Catilinarian war, her Sallust is ready to narrate, in its true color, its momentous tale. And let me exhort my friend to gird himself for the task, not unworthy of his accomplished pen. Posterity must not be misled as to the moving causes of this unnatural war. He has done enough for Alva and Parma, for Philip and Elizabeth."

Enough is done for Priam's royal name!

Let him now devote his rare powers to rescuing from misrepresentation this all-important epoch in the history of his native land. And let him bear in mind, as he engages in the task, that there is on earth no tribunal so solemn, no magistracy so austere, no court so terrible, as that which drags guilty factions to the bar of public opinion, which strips off the thin disguise of ambitious demagogues, and which dooms the traitor that dares aim a parabolic blow at his country's heart, to that historical infamy, compared with which, in the apprehension of every generous spirit, the pillory is a post of honour, and the rack a bed of roses.

FRANCE.—M. LEON MASSON arranged with a publisher and printer to produce a translation of the Duke of Aumale's speech at the Literary Fund dinner. The publisher lost his licence for publishing the Duke's letter to Prince Napoleon, and the printer in terror of a like fate refused to print Masson's translation of the Duke's speech. Thereon M. Leon Masson sued the printer for damages. He admitted in Court that he had agreed to omit from the speech all phrases having any political bearing. This admission was accepted by the Court as proving the speech not to be a mere literary production, and the printer was justified in his refusal, and Masson was nonsuited and ordered to pay all costs.

SOMETHING LIKE LORD CAMPBELL'S spirit is at work in France. A youth, M. Catule Mendès, has been prosecuted and sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs, for some indecent passages in an article entitled "Roman d'un Nuit," contributed to the *Revue Fantaisiste*. Being a minor, his father is held responsible for the fine and legal expenses.

"LE NORD," which represents Russia in Western Europe, is henceforth to be published in Paris instead of Brussels, as heretofore.

M. VICTOR HUGO is about to issue a new work entitled "Les Misérables," in eight octavo volumes.

M. LAMARTINE is writing "Antoniella," a companion story to his "Graziella."

A TAX on advertisements is now under consideration by the French Council of State, and not unlikely to come into operation. Mr. Cobden might tender some advice in the matter, seeing he was one of the most active in relieving the English press of that impost.

TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—John Robert Duggan and Henry Smith, Watling-street, City, stationers.

BANKRUPT.—David Bryce, late of Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, bookseller and publisher, Aug. 5, at eleven, Sept. 6, at half-past twelve, at Basinghall-street. Off. assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street; sols., Messrs. Terrell and Chamberlain, Basinghall-street.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.—Edwin Dawson, Sheffield, Musicseller—first div. of 6½d. any Wednesday, at Mr. Brewins, 11, St. James's-street, Sheffield.—Jackson Southward, Liverpool, printer—first div. of 6s. 8d., any Monday, at Mr. Birds, 9, South Castle-street, Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS.—August 26: John Harvey, Sidmouth, Devonshire, printer.—August 26: Peter Allan, Hannaford, Exeter, bookseller.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—Nov. 1: John William Marsh, Tipton, Staffordshire, bookseller.

CERTIFICATE GRANTED.—July 26: William Mathias Bruster, Swansea, Glamorganshire, letter-press printer (first class).

CHEATING THE EXCISE.—At the Castle of Exeter, on Friday, last week, before the magistrates, Mr. William Bawton, the proprietor of the paper mills at Exwick, near Exeter, was charged, on the information of Messrs. R. Oliver and J. Satchell, excise officers, with various offences against the law, in having altered the stamps on the reams of paper. It appeared that Mr. Bawton, after the paper had been weighed and the stamp signed by the officers, had inserted paper into the reams, and altered the weight, in some instances from 40lbs. to 50lbs., and from 60lbs. to 100lbs., thus defrauding the Government of 1½d. on each pound of paper. The officers went to Bawton's mills on the 16th May last, and seized a large quantity. There were eleven counts in the charge, and the total penalties amounted to 18,800l. Mr. Dwyer, the London solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue, with Mr. Moorshead, the supervisor of the Exeter division, attended to prosecute; but, by consent, judgment was taken for 1400l., together with the costs.

CAMBRIDGE has begun to look after the books due to her library, and Oxford, Dublin, and Edinburgh ought to follow her example. The British Museum keeps a much sharper look out for copies of all new publications due to it. At the Marlborough-street Police Court, last week, Mr. Hotten, publisher, of Piccadilly, appeared to answer two summonses for the non-delivery of two books to the Public Library at Cambridge, the books being "A Garland of Christmas Carols," and "Profitable Meditations," a poem, written by John Bunyan, whilst

confined in Bedford Goal. Mr. Rivington, of Fenchurch-buildings, appeared to support the summonses, and said they were taken out against Mr. Hotten for an infringement of the Copyright Act—namely, the non-delivery of two books—and which Act entailed on publishers a penalty of 5l. for every copy not delivered. It was the first information filed on behalf of the library at Cambridge, but as some persons had not regularly delivered their publications, the authorities were compelled to adopt proceedings. Mr. Hotten had expressed his regret that the books should not have been sent, and that being the case he should merely ask for a nominal fine, the value of the books which they had been obliged to purchase as evidence—4s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.—and the costs, a guinea. Mr. Hotten said he wished to plead guilty to both summonses. Mr. Rivington said he was willing to accept Mr. Hotten's statement that the works were not delivered through an oversight. On this understanding a nominal fine of one shilling, the value of the books, and a guinea costs, were ordered to be paid by Mr. Hotten, the magistrate remarking that nothing but an oversight, he should think, would have prevented the delivery of such books, they being of small value.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, 47, Leicester-square, on Monday, 5th August, and four following days, a large collection of miscellaneous books.

PAST SALES.

By Messrs. SOTHEY and WILKINSON, at Wellington-street, Strand, on Monday, July 29, and two following days, the library of Mons. le Baron Ernouf. Amongst the lots sold may be mentioned:

Bibliophiles Français. Mélanges publiés par la Société des Bibliophiles Français, 7 vols. Excessively rare, the number of copies having been strictly limited to thirty (and only twenty-six and twenty-eight for Vols. I. and II.), for members only. Royal 8vo. Paris, 1820-34. A very valuable collection of reprints of rare and curious early Poetry, Mysteries, unpublished Letters, Memoirs, &c. 19l. 10s.

Boccaccio (G.) Il Decamerone, si come lo diedero alle stampe gli SS^{ti} Giganti l'anno 1527. Remarkably tall copy, old citron morocco, Amst. (Elzevir) 1665. 5l.

Catulli, Tibulli et Propertii Opera (edente M. Maittaire) front. A beautiful specimen of binding in old citron morocco, the centre of the sides inlaid with red, elegantly tooled and gilt, m. and g. e. Tonson, 1715. 4l. 18s.

Ciceronis Opera, Editio Elzeviriana, 9 vols. Amst. Elzevir, 1642—De Officiis, Cato, Laelius, &c., ib. 1664. 10 vols. 5l.

Corneille (P. et T.) Theatre, 9 vols. portrait and plates. Elzevir, 1664-78. 4l. Ariosto (L.) Orlando Furioso, con le Annotationi gli Avvertimenti e le Dichiarazioni di Jeronimo Ruscelli, Vita dell'autore dal Pigma, etc. Le Cinque carte, &c. woodcuts. Venetia, F. Valgrisi, 1603. 2l. 17s.

Ariosto (L.) Orlando Furioso, 4 vols. portrait and plates after designs by Eisen, proofs. Baskerville's edition upon large paper. Birmingham, 1772. 11l. Bonifacii VIII. Liber sextus Decretalium, cum apparatu Jo. Andreae Editio secunda, printed upon vellum, the capital letter on the first page illuminated in gold and colours. Mogunt. P. Schoiffer, 1470. A fine specimen of Schoiffer's printing upon vellum. 30l.

Costumes. A Rare and Valuable Series of Ninety Plates, exhibiting the Dresses of the Inhabitants of various Countries of the World. The engravings are said to be executed (at Nuremberg, about the year 1500) in outline and finished in Indian ink to resemble ancient drawings, which at first sight they closely resemble. 25l. 4s.

Curtii (Quinti) Historiarum Alexandri Magni Regis Macedonum libri. Editio prima, rarissima. (Venet.) Vindelinius Spirensis, circa 1470. 13l.

Faceties. Le Caquet de l'Acouchée, 1622—La seconde apres dinée du Caquet de l'Acouchée, 1622—La troisieme apres-dinée du Caquet de l'Acouchée, 1622 —La Responce aux trois Caquets de l'Acouchée, 1622—Le Relevation de l'Acouchée, Par. 1622—L'Anti-Caquet de l'Acouchée, 1622—Les dernières paroles ou le dernier adieu de l'Acouchée, ib. 1622—Les Essais de Mathurine (1622)—Le Caquet des femmes du Faubourg Mont-Marthe, ib. 1622; very scarce, fine copies, in one vol. 7l. 15s.

Faceties. L'Ordre de Chevalerie des Cocus Reformez, nouvellement établis a Paris, la ceremonie qu'ils observent en prenant l'habit, les Statuts de leur Ordre, et un petit abrégé de l'origine des Peuples, 1624—Sermon pour la consolation des Cocus, s. d.—Le Pasquil du Rencontre des Cocus, a Fontaine-bleau, en vers, 1623—Avertissement salutaire, aux Confreres de la haute et basse, pauvre et riche, vieille et nouvelle, noble et roturiere Confratrie des Martyrs persecutez par leurs deshonnestes, indiscrettes, et maladvisees femmes Soufrances par J. Cornaod, s. d. In one vol. 4l. 15s.

Goldsmith (O.) Vicar of Wakefield; printed upon vellum, on which only two copies were taken off, pure and spotless; from Marshall Junot's Library, with four duplicate leaves, enclosed in a case. Paris, Didot, 1799. 5l. 10s.

Juvenalis (et) Persius. Grolier's copy, with his autograph "Grolierii et amicorum" at the end, the capital letters illuminated in gold; original binding. Venet. Aldus, 1535. 72l.

Homeri Ilias, in Versus Gr. vulgares conversa a Nic. Lucano. A clean copy of the original edition, in the pristine oak covers, stamped leather. Stampato in Venetia per Stephano da Sabio ad instantia da Miser Damian di Santa Maria da Spici. 1596. 6l.

Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, secundum usum Romanum, cum Calendario. A manuscript of the 16th century, on vellum, every page written within filets of gold and colours, the volume richly decorated with sixteen large paintings of capital design and execution, surrounded by very rich borders of chaste and rich design upon gold ground and forty-three smaller miniatures, nicely painted. 62l.

Marguerite de Valois, Royné de Navarre: L'Heptameron des Nouvelles. Second edition, but the first containing seventy-two novels; equally scarce with the earlier impression. Paris, Benoist Prevost, 1559. 7l. 12s. 6d.

M(ascall) L(eonard) A Booke of Fishing with Hooke and Line, and of all other Instruments thereunto belonging (pp. 50)—Another of sundrie Engines and Traps, to take Polcats, Buzzards, Rats, Mice, and all other kinds of Vermine and Beasts whatsoever, most profitable for all Warriners and such as delight in this kind of Sport and Pastime (pp. 43), with woodcuts, and a folding leaf between pp. 86-7 of the crow-net set or bent. J. Wolfe, 1600. 6l. 10s.

Officium Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ, secundum Consuetudinem Romanæ curæ, cum Calendario. A fine manuscript of the 15th century, on vellum, with nineteen large miniature paintings. Small 4to. 36l.

Egypt. Description de l'Egypte, ou Observations et Recherches qui ont été faites en Egypte pendant l'Expédition de l'Armée Française, in twenty-onté volumes. Paris, 1809-28. 38l.

Eutropius Historiographus, et post eum Paulus Diaconus de historiis italicis provincie ac Romanorum. Editio Prima. Romæ, 1471. 5l.

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Moliere, *Le Tartuffe*, ou l'Imposteur, Comedie, first edition, very rare. Paris, 1669. 2l. 11s.
 Plutarque, *Œuvres morales et meslées, avec les Vies et Decade*, 14 vols. Paris, 1567-74. 8l. 15s.
 Theocriti Eclogæ, Catonis Sententiæ, Sententiæ Septem Sapientum, Theognidis et Monastichi, Pythagoræ Carmina, Phocylidæ Poema, Carmina Sibyllæ, Hesiodi Theogonia, scutum Herculis, et Georgicon lib. II, omnia Græcè; first Aldine edition. Venet. Aldus, 1495. 4l. 10s.
 Vives (Lodovicus) de Institutione Fœminæ Christianæ, finely printed on vellum; first edition, rare. Antverpiæ, 1524. 9l.
 The sale realised 1220l.

By the same, from Thursday 18th to Friday 26th July, the second portion of the selection from M. Libri's library.

Poleni (J.) de Vorticibus Cœlestibus Dialogus. Cui accedit Quadratura Circuli Archimedis et Hippocratis Chii analytice expressa, interleaved, with the author's autograph notes and additions for a new edition, large paper, extra size, uncut, royal 4to. Patavii, 1712. In this excellent treatise Poleni proposed, by a suggestion of this hypothesis of whirlpools, to lead to a satisfactory elucidation of astronomical phenomena. He announced a new and much improved edition, but other occupations prevented him from ever sending it to press. The alterations and additions here presented are so considerable as therefore to render this copy "an inedited work" of this eminent mathematician. 2l. 19s.

Purbachii (Georgii) Theoricæ novæ Planetarum, folio. s. l. & a. (sed circa 1472) 6l. 10s.

Quintin (J.) *Etat de la Court du grant Turc, lordre de sa gendarmerie, et de ses finances: avec un brief discours de leurs conquestes depuis le premier de ceste race*. Black letter. 8vo. Envers, Jehan Steels, 1542. 6l.

Reisch (G.) *Margarita Philosophica*. 4to. Argentinae, J. Schottus, 1504. This curious book may be regarded as the cyclopædia of scientific knowledge of its time, and must have been highly popular if we regard the number of editions issued. "If," says Professor de Morgan, "the number were sufficient of those who wish to take their notions of liberal education in Europe at the time immediately preceding the Reformation from original sources, and not from the reports of others, a reprint of the 'Margarita Philosophica' would be made. The diversity of the matters which it treats (grammar, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy, natural philosophy, metaphysics, moral philosophy, &c.) and the largeness of its circulation, stamp it as the best book for such a purpose." 1l. 14s.

Reynman (L.) *Nativitet Kalenner*; black letter, with woodcut by Hans Holbein, one of his earliest productions. 4to. Nürnberg, F. Peypus, 1515. 2l. 2s.

Romance of Chivalry. *Salle (Antoine de la) Hystoire et Cronique*. Black letter. Small 4to. Imprimé à Paris pour Jehan Bonfons, 1553. 9l.

Salisbury (T.) *Mathematical Collections and Translations*, containing Galilei's System of the World, Letter to Madama Christina, and Mathematical Discourses and Demonstrations; with the Reconciling of Scripture Texts by Kepler, Stunica, Foscarini, &c. 2 vols., portrait of Salisbury inserted, and plates. Folio. London, 1661-65. Scarce; most of the copies of the second volume having been destroyed in the Great Fire of London. 3l. 3s.

Savonarola. *Contra delirantes qui volunt adhuc Fratrem Hieronymum rite et recte damnatum defendere*. Uncut. 4to. Florentiæ, 1498. A tract of extraordinary rarity, addressed to the General of the Dominicans, Joachim Turriano. 1l. 4s.

Shepheards Kalender, newly augmented and corrected. Black letter, curious woodcuts, fine copy in the original binding. Folio. London, 1656. 3l. 18s.

Statuta inclitæ Civitatis Avenionis, with valuable MS. notes. Vellum. 4to. Lugduni, 1612. The laws against bad women are curious. They are prohibited from wearing jewellery under penalty of having it confiscated. They are also, unless they bear a badge on the right arm, to be subject to whipping. During the Holy Week and Easter the Jews were forbidden to quit the Hebrew quarter, called Judæa, and compelled at all times to wear a distinguishing garment. The laws (in French) respecting bakers are very interesting, the limitation of credit to their customers being six months, beyond which they cannot recover. 2l. 1s.

Vallæ (Georgii) de expetendis et fugiendis Rebus Opus. 2 vols., woodcuts. Folio. Venetiis, Aldus, 1501. A most splendid specimen of typography, and one of the finest productions of the Aldine press. 5l. 12s. 6d.

This sale only produced 877l.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ANDERSON—The Okavango River: a Narrative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By Charles John Anderson. Illustrated. 8vo cl 21s. Hurst and Blackett.

BEAULIEU—The Druggists Receipt Book. Comprising a Copious Veterinary Formulary, &c. By H. Beaulieu. 5th edit 18mo cl 6d. Churchill.

BRETON'S Illuminated Family Bible, Part I. 4to swd 2s. S. O. Beeton.

BENSON—Ashcombe Churchyard. By Evelyn Benson. 3 vols cr 8vo cl 31s 6d. Saunders, Olney and Co.

BLACK'S Picturesque Tourist of Scotland. 15th edit fcp 8vo cl limp 6d. A. and C. Black.

BRADSHAW'S Illustrated Handbook to Switzerland for 1861. Royal 16mo cl 5s. W. J. Adams.

BUNTON—On the Medical Science of Lives for Assurance. By Wm. Bunton. 3rd edit 12mo cl limp 2s. C. and E. Layton.

BROOME—Culture of the Chrysanthemum as Practised in the Temple Gardens; with List of Plants, including all the latest Varieties. By Samuel Broome, F.R.H.S. 5th edit revised, corrected, and enlarged; cr 8vo swd 1s. W. Walker and Co.

CIRCLE (The) of the Sciences. Vol. VII., Practical Chemistry. New edit cr 8vo cl 5s. Griffin and Co.

DALGAIMS—The Holy Communion: its Philosophy, Theology, and Practice. By John Bernard Dalgaimis. Cr 8vo cl 5s. Duffy.

DICKENS—Great Expectations. By Chas. Dickens. 2nd edit 3 vols cr 8vo cl 31s 6d. Chapman and Hall.

DICKENS—The Old Curiosity Shop. By Chas. Dickens. Illustrated new edit (2 vols). Vol. I. Cr 8vo cl 7s 6d. Chapman and Hall.

DICKENS—Massasoit's Daughter; or, the French Captives: a Romance of Aboriginal New England. By A. J. H. Duganne. (Beadle's American Library, No. 6) Fcp 8vo swd 6d. Beadle and Co.

FALKENER—On the Hypæthron of Greek Temples: a Paper read before the Archaeological Society of Berlin: together with some observations in reply to the Reviewers of "Dadæus." By Edward Falkener. Royal 8vo cl 3s 6d. Longman and Co.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Four Lines, or Thirty Words	£ s. d.
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Oxford and member of the College of Surgeons, who is about to reside six weeks in Vienna, would be glad to TAKE CHARGE of a PUPIL during that time, and also for a short pedestrian excursion in Switzerland or the Tyrol; or he would undertake any Literary Employment compatible with his own. Address—B. A. (No. 378), 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
 64 Cornhill, E.C., January 1861.

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HEYDON'S First Book for Children: being an Easy Introduction to Reading and Spelling. 18mo swd 2d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

How to Vanquish the Pretty Horsebreakers. By Two or Three "Who Know all About It." 12mo swd 6d. Wm. Dorrer.

JEANS—The Tommiebeg; or, a Moor in Scotland. By T. Jeans. New edit 12mo bds 2s 6d. Routledge and Co.

JOYCE—Scientific Dialogues. By the Rev. Jeremiah Joyce. New and enlarged edit, containing the Recent Additions to Science, by John H. Pepper, Esq., F.R.S. Illustr fcp 8vo cl 5s. Longman and Co.

KENT—Original Hymns and Poems. By John Kent. With Life of the Author by his Son. 10th edit, revised and corrected, 18mo roan 3s 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

LIDDELL—SCOTT—A Greek-English Lexicon. Compiled by Henry George Liddell, D.D., and Robert Scott, D.D. 3th edit revised and augmented. Cr 4to cl 51s 6d. Longman and Co.

LYTTON—The Pilgrims of the Rhine. By Sir E. B. Lytton. Library Edition. 12mo cl 5s. W. Blackwood and Sons.

M'NAUGHTON—The Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian: a Lecture. By Peter M'Naughton. 8vo swd 6d. (Macfarlane and Stewart, Edinburgh) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

M'NICOLL—A Handbook for Southport Medical and General, with Copious Notices of the Natural History of the District. By David H. M'Nicoll, M.D. 2nd edit cr 8vo cl 3s 6d. Churchill.

MAHOMET—The Life of Mahomet, By William Muir, Esq. Vols. III. and IV. 8vo cl 21s. Simpkin, Elder, and Co.

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